

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Thieu's crisis

As the situation in Vietnam deteriorates into a tragic spectacle of fleeing refugees and panicked troops, a psychology of debacle and defeat seems to hold sway over unfolding events. Saigon's perception of the weakening American support for Vietnam has undoubtedly contributed to the growing demoralization. But the fact is that, faced with its ultimate test, the leadership in Saigon has been found grossly wanting in judgment, courage, and will.

Military analysts fault President Thieu on many counts. For overreacting to North Vietnamese troop movements and ordering massive withdrawals. For not organizing an orderly military retreat. In short, for not vigorously commanding his troops — troops which it is agreed were well equipped and able to fight if their commanders gave the signal and stayed with them.

On a more basic level still, Thieu's failure all along to broaden political participation in the government and to unite and galvanize the South Vietnamese people to resist this Communist assault may cost him his power and his country. Already there are signs of political trouble in Saigon.

The question now is Hanoi's strategy. It could choose to open a conventional-style drive against Saigon in an effort simply to take over the capital. Or, it could ring the city first and launch a rocket-style offensive designed

to topple Thieu and bring about the installation of a new government willing to talk peace. This has been the strategy in Phnom Penh, where the departure of Cambodian leader Lon Nol paved the way for a negotiation with the Communist-led insurgents.

At the moment President Thieu appears to be virtually immobilized. He seems to be doing nothing to prepare the citizens of Saigon and the delta region for the battles ahead. Reports from the area say he remains closeted in his palace, bent only on preserving his own power.

There seems to be little chance that Thieu will rouse himself out of this frame of mind. But it can only be hoped that he sees the handwriting on the wall and will take those political and military steps necessary to stem the rampant panic and hysteria and inject a new spirit of determination.

Meanwhile, the need for a massive mobilization of humanitarian help for the hundreds of thousands of refugees is urgent. American ships are moving toward the central Vietnam coast and, provided they are not repulsed by North Vietnamese fire, will soon begin evacuating the refugees. In what may prove to be the final days and weeks of this brutal, unrelenting war it would do much to relieve the heavy sense of defeat and anguish if other nations of the world joined in the relief effort.

Redefining America's role

Once again rumors of the possible resignation of Henry Kissinger are put to rest. The White House statement that he will stay on at least for the remainder of President Ford's term gives a needed boost to the discouraged Secretary of State. It also reassures world leaders that "Henry" is the man in whom the President has confidence and with whom they can expect to go on dealing.

Dr. Kissinger seems to need a periodic pat on the back. He does not live well with failures — his own or the nation's. His professions of concern about America's "unreliability" are probably genuine. They are also exaggerated. The "peace" in Indo-China is unraveling, with uncertain repercussions for all of Asia. The Middle East balances on the edge of renewed conflict. Portugal is sliding left toward nonalignment, raising deep concerns in the NATO alliance. Cyprus remains a flashpoint at the other end of the Mediterranean. And such global problems as inflation, energy, resource scarcity and food defy easy solutions.

Meanwhile, American foreign policy institutions are in a state of flux. Chastised and exposed, the CIA is under scrutiny, and Congress and the White House are battling over foreign policy priorities and lines of authority.

This is not to draw a dark view of the world nor to forget the accomplishments of U.S. diplomacy in recent years. There are decided strengths. But there seems to be confusion about where America's interests lie and what U.S. strategy must be in the decade ahead.

What H. R. Haldeman said on TV

It is hard to see how the view could be so different from the one that the administration has been putting forward since the beginning of the Nixon presidency.

The information was supplied by H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's closest White House aide, discussing former Treasury Secretary John Connally's defense in the bribery trial now beginning. In the second session of his "60 minutes" TV interview, Mr. Haldeman said that Mr. Nixon had considered asking Mr. Connally to replace Vice President Agnew well before the Agnew scandal broke.

What did the Nixon men like about Mr. Connally? In addition to other qualifications, they admired him as a fighter. Mr. Haldeman said the comment was in keeping with Mr. Haldeman's representation of the White House not as part of a team in American Government but as a combatant surrounded

by enemies. It is hard to see how the view could be so different from the one that the administration has been putting forward since the beginning of the Nixon presidency.

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Road with no end?



The Christian Science Monitor

Symbolic Suez

Now that the air of pessimism that surrounded the collapse of the latest Kissinger mission has cleared somewhat, it can be seen that the cause of peace is far from lost in the Middle East. Whatever the twists and turns in diplomacy, whatever the failures and setbacks, the overriding imperative for peace keep the search for solutions going.

The danger of another Arab-Israeli war is always present. But it is offset by some mitigating factors:

- In a conciliatory and perhaps symbolic move, President Sadat has announced he will reopen the Suez Canal to international shipping in June. He also says he will renew the mandate of the United Nations force in Sinai for another three months. This is not the stance of someone who expects to go to war.

- The shape of Saudi Arabia's new government, nominated following the assassination of King Faisal, suggests a stable continuity of leadership and policy. Crown Prince Fahd, first deputy premier, is committed to close relations with the U.S.

- So far the Soviet Union's reaction to the

come around to the view that Geneva is the way to go. Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard, in instance, urges a "sweeping Israeli initiative aimed at a final peace settlement. In carefully reasoned article in Foreign Affairs, he suggests Israel go on the offensive, speak, by spelling out now what it considers the essential features of an agreement, bringing as many outside powers as possible into the negotiations.

By putting its cards on the table, Professor Hoffmann, Israel can help shape its own future. Its present stance keeps it on a defensive.

Such voices of reason in the American academic community are encouraging, worth heeding. They are one more indicator of a heightened awareness that war is no longer an acceptable alternative to peace. A way must be found to bring Israel's withdrawal from occupied lands, return for credible guarantees and recognition of Israel's existence.

Reader's write

Voter's pledge

Upon seeing a paragraph in the Monitor listing various issues on our country's 20th anniversary, I thought the following idea:

"Let all Americans decide that from now on they will honor their country by voting every election. It is a small duty but we do could benefit our country more."

This is my idea for celebrating the anniversary. I must say that I have voted in an election that I was eligible for. But my friends, to my great surprise, tell me that I am not alone.

Some close observers of the scene have

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

War moves on — so do the refugees

Portugal's future: pale pink or deep red?

By Joseph C. Harsch

A year ago this month a group of young military officers overthrew Portugal's 40-year-old civilian dictatorship and promised to restore democracy. Washington watched uneasily as the old oligarchs with whom it had worked comfortably disappeared from power. Moscow encouraged the newcomers discreetly, from a distance. Now, a year later the combination of Washington's chill and Moscow's warmth seems to be producing both what Washington expected, and feared.

The new regime has settled down into something resembling what happened in Egypt when the old monarchy was overthrown by Gamal Abdel Nasser and the other young colonels. It is intensely patriotic, reformist — and increasingly radical. In this sense, radicalism does not yet mean communism. It does mean a radical rooting out of the old order by nationalization of banks and industry and the breaking up of the great landed estates into small farms.

The big question at the first anniversary of the Portuguese coup d'etat is whether the trend to radicalism will continue on to communism. The alternative possibility is that the patriotism and idealism of the young majors and colonels (mostly in the 20 to 30 age group) will bring them into conflict with the Portuguese Communist Party, which is regarded by Western experts as the most Stalinist of all West European Communist parties.

The issue is by no means settled and the loss of Portugal by the NATO alliance is by no means certain. Power at this time rests firmly in the hands of an inner circle of the young officers organized in the Armed Forces Movement. The ruling group numbers 200 of whom only one is a known Communist. But a substantial majority of perhaps about two-

thirds can be described as radicals in their approach to the solution of Portugal's manifold social and economic problems. Its economy is the poorest in all Western Europe — being well below Italy, Greece, and Spain.

A working relationship has developed between the new military group and the local Communist Party based, so far, on the unusual ability and willingness of the Communists to be helpful in practical ways. Small in number but highly organized and efficient, the Communists have specialized in helping maintain order. For example, they have effectively stopped strikes which would have made the economic condition of the country worse than it is.

At some point in the future the Communists will inevitably seek to build an effective seizure of power on their present cooperative relationship with the Armed Forces Movement. But that test is still well in the future, and the outcome depends also on the attitude of the other NATO countries toward the young colonels running Portugal.

Washington was heavily preoccupied when the Portuguese coup happened, with the final anguish of the Nixon presidency, seeking oil prices, and Southeast Asia. There was scant time or attention for Portugal.

The American Ambassador at the time, Stuart N. Scott, favored a sympathetic and gentle handling of the unsophisticated young leaders of the Portuguese revolution. It is believed that the worldly experience of the entire group is limited to the Portuguese military academy and fighting in Angola and Mozambique. Not one of them, it is said, has the slightest firsthand knowledge of such countries as the United States and the Soviet Union.

To Portugal's eager beginners in world affairs and politics, the two superpowers are

indistinguishable as imperialist exploiters of small countries. The only difference they yet understand is that Moscow has been benign and remote whereas Washington has been chilly and critical.

U.S. Ambassador Scott was removed in December, 1974, for being too sympathetic and replaced by Frank C. Carlucci who was picked because of his "toughness." He is said to be under criticism now by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for the same sin committed by his predecessor — that of being too sympathetic toward the young colonels and too tolerant of their radicalism.

The nearest thing to a Washington policy on Portugal is to leave it to other members of the NATO alliance. In practice this means that the West German Government is doing what little it can to help Portugal, and the growing Communist influence in the Portuguese revolution. It is working, mostly through the relations between the German Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party in Portugal. Washington seems to be just too busy with other things.

But there is one thing Washington could do. Back in 1962, Congress banned arms shipments to Portugal on the grounds that they might be used against blacks in Africa. That issue is settled. The colonels have ended Portuguese imperialism. This big African colonies — Angola and Mozambique — are well on the road to independence. But the arms ban has not been lifted. The colonels are in the market for the means of outfitting one modern brigade. It seems reasonable to expect that Moscow will be delighted to oblige.

Since World War II, Washington has success in backing the forces in China, Vietnam, and Egypt — with expensive results. Is it repeating the mistake in Portugal?

Hanoi ponders the best way to take Saigon

By Geoffrey Godsell

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The North Vietnamese are debating whether — in the wake of their successes over the past month — they should try to take Saigon by military or political means.

This is the view of U.S. analysts of North Vietnam.

If the North Vietnamese take the military route, they have these two choices:

- Frontal assault on Saigon.
- Encircling Saigon, particularly by pushing northward to the capital from the Mekong Delta, and strangling it as the Communist-led forces have strangled the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh.

There is speculation that, before taking a final decision, the North Vietnamese may feel the need to test the mettle of the South Vietnamese Army with some middle-range battle. Indeed, this test may already have been under way for the past few days at Xuan Loc, northeast of Saigon.

What the North Vietnamese need to establish is whether a full push is likely to make the South Vietnamese Army finally crack. The North Vietnamese have had successes since last month, but they know that these successes came rather as the result of a bungled strategic South Vietnamese withdrawal than from proven North Vietnamese superiority on the battlefield. Hence the need for a test.

If Xuan Loc is the test, the South Vietnamese have responded relatively well. But it remains to be seen whether the North Vietnamese will increase the intensity of their attack there.

Many in the U.S. intelligence community interpret North Vietnamese public statements and captured documents as pointing to the Communist leadership's being already committed to pressing militarily its current advantage.

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Israel worried and irked by U.S.

By Jason Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

"Thinking the unthinkable" used to mean in Israel that there might some day be an unbridgeable gap between the United States and Israel.

But since the loudly orchestrated breakdown last month of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's latest mediation effort, all Israel has been worried about the possible loss of its best, and practically sole, foreign friend.

It is against this agitated background that Israel's Foreign Minister, Yigal Allon, will be visiting the U.S. this week, conducting a controversial courtesy call on Dr. Kissinger in Washington, in addition to participating in some United Jewish Appeal fund-raising.

Opposition parties, as well as some circles within the ruling government coalition, have argued that Mr. Allon's trip is pointless at this time if not inopportune and potentially dangerous.

An embarrassing squabble between the State Department and the Israeli Foreign Ministry over the way in which the foreign minister's Washington visit came about, has charged the atmosphere here even more.

The right-wing opposition Likud Party demanded an extraordinary session of the Knesset (Parliament) to debate the Allon mission.

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THE SUEZ CANAL

Egypt's 100-mile bypass around Africa will reopen in June. John K. Cooley, the Monitor's staff correspondent in Beirut, talks to Mashhour Ahmed Mashhour, canal authority chairman.

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Fifty-three years (636 issues) \$532.00
Fifty-four years (648 issues) \$542.00
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Fifty-six years (672 issues) \$562.00
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Sixty-two years (744 issues) \$622.00
Sixty-three years (756 issues) \$632.00
Sixty-four years (768 issues) \$642.00
Sixty-five years (780 issues) \$652.00
Sixty-six years (792 issues) \$662.00
Sixty-seven years (804 issues) \$672.00
Sixty-eight years (816 issues) \$682.00
Sixty-nine years (828 issues) \$692.00
Seventy years (840 issues) \$702.00
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Seventy-five years (900 issues) \$752.00
Seventy-six years (912 issues) \$762.00
Seventy-seven years (924 issues) \$772.00
Seventy-eight years (936 issues) \$782.00
Seventy-nine years (948 issues) \$792.00
Eighty years (960 issues) \$802.00
Eighty-one years (972 issues) \$812.00
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Eighty-three years (996 issues) \$832.00
Eighty-four years (1008 issues) \$842.00
Eighty-five years (1020 issues) \$852.00
Eighty-six years (1032 issues) \$862.00
Eighty-seven years (1044 issues) \$872.00
Eighty-eight years (1056 issues) \$882.00
Eighty-nine years (1068 issues) \$892.00
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FOCUS

Peking keeps Americans patriotic

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Oh say can you see, by the dawn's early light, the rockets' red glare... imported from the People's Republic of China?

On the Fourth of July, 1976, the United States plans to explode "the largest display of fireworks in history" — using red, white, and blue rockets made in mainland China.

America has a serious missile gap in its arsenal of fireworks. So leaders of the nation's 200th birthday celebration are turning to the world's oldest pro on explosives, China, to supply the explosive jubilation honoring America's glorious founding.

An estimated \$3 million of fireworks — including firecrackers — were imported to the United States from China in 1974, says Patrick Moriarty, president of Pyrotechnics, Inc., the nation's largest fireworks supplier.

And other nations, such as Britain, Canada, Japan, and Taiwan are also selling fireworks to the U.S.

In all areas of pyrotechnics — from the pinwheel to the skyrocket, from the two-inch salute to the Great Mikado Bomb — the U.S. lags behind.

And the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission may soon ban even the one- and two-inch firecrackers still legal in 22 states. But until then, imports of firecrackers into this country will continue to, well... to skyrocket.

Only the paltry sparkler (which now threatens to replace the candle on the birthday cake) has taken a great leap forward. But its fire hardly suits the original incendiary spirit of the Founding Fathers.

For it was John Adams who suggested a loud and fiery Independence Day in a letter to his wife, Abigail, the day after he signed the Declaration of Independence:



"It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward and forever more."

George Washington loved fireworks, too, and might have enjoyed a bicentennial event proposed for the capital named after him.

A mile-long display of fireworks, balloons, and lights extending 800 feet into the air, painting a patriotic tableau of red, white and blue fireballs, not outdoors by any previous fireworks barrage.

U.S. fireworks importers who plan this "breathtaking" bicentennial hoopla say China makes a superior type of booming aerial bomb — if altered to meet U.S. safety standards.

U.S.-made rockets, such as the Repeating Old Glory Shell and the Little America Shell now share company with such Oriental beauties as the Prismatic Dragon and the Cherry Blossom Shell. These are all the products of ancient skills and very skilled hands, for nobody has found a way to make fireworks by machine. (Most machines that have tried have been found in pieces on the floor after a few fumbling tries.)

The essential operation — the packing of gunpowder into the piece — must still be done manually.

Adding blue to the exotically legal varieties of fireworks for the nation's birthday is difficult for U.S. manufacturers. Not only does this color require using dangerous chemicals, but blue has a particularly difficult time standing out against red and white blasts, importers say.

Cheap labor in China, Taiwan, and Japan also puts the U.S. at disadvantage in the world fireworks market. An estimated 1.1 billion to 4 billion firecrackers are imported into the U.S. each year.

Last May, the Consumer Product Safety Commission tried to ban all remaining types of firecrackers, but put off the ban pending a study by an administrative law judge. On April 8, 1975, the judge proposed that the commission not ban small firecrackers from interstate commerce, saying:

"To prohibit all fireworks nationally would frustrate patriotic, religious, and cultural expression by a substantial percentage of American citizens."

The commission may still overrule the judge's recommendations and is sure to tighten other regulations surrounding fireworks.

Oil: buyers and sellers find no meeting ground

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new oil price war could erupt next winter as a result of the breakdown of the conference between oil producers and oil consumers.

The confrontation will not be immediate. The oil-consuming nations are in a strong position today because, paradoxically, their economies are weak. The winter was warm; recessions hit deep into the United States, West Europe, and Japan; and oil storage tanks everywhere are still brimming over.

But next fall, some oil analysts say, could be a different story. As their economies get going again, the industrial oil-consuming nations are going to require more fuel — not in the wasteful quantities of the days before the Arab-Israeli War of October, 1973, and the quadrupling of prices that followed it — but still in substantial amounts.

Next year, the winter could be colder. Unless oil producers and consumers work out a mutually beneficial accommodation before then, there could be another price war, with West Europe and Japan once again squeezed uncomfortably between the United States and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The abortive Paris conference was called by President Giscard d'Estaing of France. There were 10 participants: the United States, the European Community (acting as a single delegation), and Japan representing the industrial consumers; Algeria, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela, representing the oil-producing nations; and Brazil, India, and Zaire representing the developing nations that do not produce oil.

The purpose was to draft the agenda for a full-scale conference to be held later in the year, but the participants could not agree what they should be talking about.

Most of the oil consumers wanted dialogue with the oil producers centering on oil but broadened slightly to include "energy and related problems."

For the producers and the other developing

nations, raw materials and cooperation for development were more important topics. The consumers were surprised at the cohesiveness of the seven developing countries under the leadership of Algeria.

The chief of the U.S. delegation, Undersecretary of State Charles Robinson, took a flexible and conciliatory attitude at the outset, but observers could not fathom whether this was for tactical purposes or from his own deep convictions. Mr. Robinson joined the State Department in January as its No. 3 official after 25 years spent negotiating with government ministries throughout the world as the executive of a minerals company.

Mr. Robinson's more outspoken deputy, Thomas Enders, indiscreetly told a British television audience just before the Paris conference began that the U.S. goal was to "hasten OPEC's demise." Algerians reciprocated by intimating they wanted to break up the International Energy Agency, established to coordinate the major oil consumers' policies — largely on the initiative of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Whether a further attempt to initiate a dialogue will be made before the year is out remains to be seen. But, as one delegate commented, the failure of this conference does not in any way diminish the urgent need of a common search for solutions to the problems of an interdependent world.

Britain's North Sea oil bonanza is coming in much more slowly than expected.

Latest forecasts by the Department of Energy suggest that only 1 million to 3 million tons of North Sea oil will flow to Britain this year, compared with last year's estimate of 5 million tons and an estimate two years ago of 25 million tons.

The government blames bad weather and delays in construction of the platforms needed to tap the oil already discovered beneath the unruly waters of one of the world's stormiest seas.

Of the two, construction delays seem to be the more serious. Financing North Sea development is enormously costly. Whereas 12 new

platforms were expected last August, only 6 have materialized so far. The annual construction rate is likely to be 6 platforms instead of the 8 to 9 expected as recently as 9 months ago.

The Department of Energy, in a brown book published April 14, still expects Britain to be self-sufficient in oil by 1980, when it expects demand to be 100 million tons and production to range from 100 to 130 million tons.

It also is optimistic about reserves. Its estimate of reserves has been raised 50 percent and stands at 1 billion tons proven and a possibility of 1.8 billion tons for all fields discovered by 1980.

If all offshore areas under British jurisdiction are included, the Energy Department estimates that reserves could be as high as 4 billion to 4.5 billion tons — a figure many oil companies consider excessive.

There was discord within the consumers' camp. Although the nine European Community nations had only one collective seat at the conference, individually they oscillated between hardlining West Germans, Britons, and Danes and the more conciliatory French, who were anxious to have the conference succeed.

President Giscard d'Estaing irritated his EC partners when, on the fifth day of the conference, he told the press in Algiers, which he was visiting, that he and Algerian President Boumedienne had reached agreement that morning on the agenda for the conference.

The resulting deadlock was not unforeseen, said an American spokesman. "Our attitude was well-known before we came," said a Saudi Arabian delegate.

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Healey budget draws fire from left wing and unions

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The harsh budget presented this week to a somber House of Commons by Denis Healey, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, has brought bitter complaints from trade-union leaders and from the left wing of Mr. Healey's own Labour Party.

But more generally, there seems to be a resigned acceptance of 2 percent higher income taxes and 25 percent taxes on a whole range of consumer products in order to beat inflation now spiraling past the 20 percent mark — the highest rate for any major industrialized country except Italy.

Britain, the Chancellor sternly said, must stop its "rate's progress" toward more and more borrowing to keep up its standard of living. Already, he said, 5 pence out of every pound Britain spends is borrowed from foreigners.

The major purpose of the budget, Mr. Healey made clear, was to curb inflation by reducing consumption, first of all through higher taxes, then increasingly through cuts in public expenditures even on social benefits such as housing and food subsidies.

The Chancellor hopes to squeeze out £1.25 billion (\$2.9 billion) in increased taxes of various kinds, although he has designed personal allowances in such a way as to avoid too heavy an impact on the poor. He wants to bring down the public sector borrowing requirement by £1 billion, from the pre-budget expectation of £10 billion to £9 billion

this year. Next year he hopes to bring it down by another £3 billion.

Mr. Healey is prepared to accept a degree of unemployment during the rest of his fiscal year — he expects it to climb to a million (it is now just over 800,000). He calls urgently for restraint in pay claims. Wage settlements, he says, have been running 8 to 9 percent higher than the inflation rate, thus fueling an inflation that hurts everyone.

If Britons do tighten their belts, increase productivity, and step up exports, Mr. Healey promised, they would then be in a good position to take advantage of the upturn in the world economy that he feels certain will be coming toward the end of the year.

Len Murray, the generally moderate general secretary of the powerful Trades Union Congress, called the budget "disappointing." He said workers had to defend their purchasing power, meaning that if taxes increased so would workers' pay claims. Other trade union leaders were more caustic, calling the budget "disastrous" and "capitalistic."

Campbell Adamson of the Confederation of British Industries called the budget "courageous," although he was disappointed by the lack of relief given to companies suffering from problems of profitability and cash flow.

In their different ways, both business and labor want the government to inject money into the economy — labor in order to combat unemployment, business so as to enable companies to make the kind of investment that would make their factories competitive when the world upturn materializes.

But Mr. Healey is not going to be easily



Denis Healey raises battered dispatch box in traditional budget day scene

deflected from his overwhelming priority — bringing inflation down to at least a 16 to 12 percent figure by the end of the year. He told televisioners after his budget speech April 15 that Britain's problem today is not masses of hungry unemployed wandering about the countryside. It was too much money in the shops. It was borrowing from foreigners to keep up living standards.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Opposition, briskly characterized the budget as bringing "equal shares of

miserly to all." But the Conservatives share Labour's concern over the gloomy state of Britain's economy.

The question is whether voters as a whole, including trade unionists, will accept the "better alternative to the stony road" which Mr. Healey has offered them, by moderating wage claims and raising productivity, thus improving the country's balance of payments and enabling Britons to have "the same standard of living with lower prices, lower taxes, and more jobs."

Arms for Libya raise storm

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

An attempt by Libya to purchase several million dollars worth of British defense equipment has provoked a debate that is in many ways similar to the controversy surrounding U.S. arms deals with the Arab world.

The Libyan proposal was made seven months ago, but only came to light last week when spokesmen for two large British defense contractors, Vickers and the British Aircraft Corporation, confirmed that Libya was seeking to buy six light submarines, 39 Jaguar strike aircraft, helicopters, and surface naval vessels.

The Libyan request has neither been granted nor rejected, and according to officials at the Ministry of Defense, is "still under careful consideration." No official price tag has been placed on the proposed order, but it is understood to be worth over \$2 billion.

Disclosure of the order does not end the controversy in Parliament, with pro-Arab members alleging that Prime Minister Harold Wilson personally intervened to stop the sale, and those opposed to the deal arguing that the weapons could be used against Britain.

At the heart of the controversy is the sensitive problem of weighing the possible benefits of the deal with the potential costs. The benefits are seen primarily in economic terms. A Vickers spokesman argued that the submarine deal alone "would give continuity of employment in our diesel electronic submarine sector up to 1980-1981."

In addition to the domestic employment advantages, however, is the view that Britain cannot afford to alienate wealthy trading partners in the Middle East, and that if the order is blocked, it would only go to another country.

This view has been reinforced by suggestions that Libya has already approached France to fill the order.

The disadvantages of the Libyan deal involve military calculations, the concern being

that sophisticated Jaguar aircraft, equipped with extensive electronic gear, could upset the balance of power in the Middle East. (Closer to home, officials also are concerned over the intentions of Libya's controversial leader, Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, and some suggest that it is not inconceivable that the sought-after weapons would be used against British citizens.)

Colonel Qaddafi is a self-proclaimed supporter of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and is suspected of having furnished IRA terrorist units with money and equipment in recent years.

Particular fears are attached to the proposed sale of submarines because of a report last year in the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar that Colonel Qaddafi in 1973 dispatched an Egyptian submarine to torpedo the British liner Queen Elizabeth 2 when she cruised to Israel from the United States.

According to the report, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat had ordered the submarine to order to the submarine.

These concerns have had little impact on critics of the delay in following through on the arms order. Noting the loss of revenues that would result if the deal did not go through, several have blamed Prime Minister Wilson.

In a statement issued by the Prime Minister's office late last week, Mr. Wilson denied intervening to stop the arms deal. But Lord Boothby, president of the Anglo-Israel Association, later released the text of a letter written to him from Mr. Wilson, which indicated that the Prime Minister had opposed the sale of submarines to Libya.

The letter has become the focus of an angry effort by pro-Arab members of Parliament to gain authorization for the Libyan deal. According to one member of Parliament, Labourite William Wilson, the deal may have already collapsed.

"It is only another way in which we in this country are losing out on the Arab market when we should be there taking the real trading opportunities," he said.

Beetle people take drubbing

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wolfsburg, Germany
Mighty Volkswagen — maker of the beetle, symbol of West Germany's postwar economic miracle — has bitten off more than it can chew.

Overexpanded and running at a loss for the first time in its history, Volkswagen AG has announced work cuts in Germany of 25,200 to be applied gradually through 1976. This is just under 20 percent of the giant firm's present work force of 134,520. It is the biggest layoff in postwar Germany.

In 1964 the firm employed only 25,200 people, about the number to be let go now. By the 1970s it was Germany's largest firm in terms of financial turnover, but last year, when it first suffered a loss, it dropped to seventh place. Production is down 60 percent from a year ago — the reason for the layoffs.

The long-expected announcement April 15 was preceded by three weeks of dramatic publicity in the German press. There were emotional demonstrations by workers at some of the eight plants in West Germany following rumors that several of them would be closed entirely.

West Germany now has 1.1 million unemployed, or 4.8 percent of the work force, a high and worrisome figure by standards and traditions here.

Officials of the firm see the following as reasons for Volkswagen's dilemma:
• The German mark is so strong in relation to other currencies — especially the dollar — that export prices have shot up abnormally high.

• The present recession, affecting all countries, is hurting automobile sales in general.
• The firm had several slow-selling models that had to be quickly dropped for models more suited to buyers' tastes.

• Other car manufacturers have come up with models that put into traditional VW sales. Volkswagen's plight in the United States is by far the biggest and most hard-to-remedy

problem. There are many unsold vehicles in the U.S. as well as here in Germany.

For years a third of all VW cars made in Germany have been exported to the U.S. In 1970, for example, the company sold 669,666 vehicles there. But the figure dropped each of the next four years as devaluations of the dollar pushed up the price and as U.S. manufacturers came out with cars like the Pinto and the Vega.

In 1974 VW sold only 334,515 cars in the U.S., just a little more than it had sold in 1965.

Today, according to officials, the new VW Rabbit, which sells for \$3980, does not make a profit.

The reason is that the price of the Rabbit was set when the dollar was higher in relation to the German mark. The dollar is now worth about 2.38 marks. If it should climb to 2.55, say, the firm would make an additional \$224 per vehicle.

There has been much speculation about whether VW will build cars in the U.S. It is a sensitive question, with unemployment high here. The firm already has assembly and/or production plants in Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines, and other countries. It is going well in these overseas plants, but much money has been spent on such expansion and on new models.

Toni Schmuckers, chairman of the board, said the U.S. plant question will not be decided right away.

This reporter was told it takes two years to get a plant in operation but that the firm does not have the money to build in the U.S. anyway. Evidently, the 1974 losses, to be announced the first week in May, were high and continue into 1975.

So if VW is to build cars in the U.S., it would have to acquire an already existing plant.
One draft observation by a public relations man: The VW firm, in its efforts to feed its army of employees, owns a sausage plant in each year makes enough sausage to which from Wolfsburg to Milan. No cut in sausage production is expected.

Soviet Union

Soviets blush after outburst on partisans

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
The Soviet Union has apologized to Yugoslavia for a bit of clumsy footwork.

The apology came after two articles by Soviet military leaders downgrading the World War II role of Yugoslavia's partisan forces in defeating the German armies in the Balkans.

The U.S.S.R. also reaffirmed its 1955 declaration — made to end the Stalin-Tito quarrel — that Yugoslavia's independent "road to socialism" is its own business.

These propitiatory amends were made during last week's visit to Moscow by Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic. He had talks with both Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Kosygin spoke of Yugoslavia's unforgettable contribution to the destruction of fascism.

"From the first day to the last the Yugoslav patriots were our fellow fighters and allies," he said. "On the eve of the 30th anniversary of our joint victory we want to express our feelings of deep respect to the combatants and commanders of the National Liberation Army and to President Tito, the organizer and hero of the struggle."

Soviet-Yugoslav relations have had frequent ups and downs. Two weeks ago they took a sharp dip so far as Belgrade was concerned over articles by Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy, commander of the Warsaw Pact armies, and Marshal Adol A. Grechko, Soviet Defense Minister and member of the Politburo.

These articles, each marking the 30th anniversary of victory over the Nazis in Europe, were published in Prague, one in the hard-line Czechoslovak party newspaper Rude Pravo and the other in the Army newspaper Otrana Lidu. Each credited the Yugoslavs with only a secondary role in freeing their country.

President Tito at once reacted with an



By Sven Simon

Marshal Tito stoutly defended the role his partisans had played

angry public outburst against "those who still belittle the sacrifices of a people who lost every 10th citizen" during the war. The Yugoslav leader followed on April 4 with an unusually warm friendship offer to Albania next door.

"We can have very good relations," President Tito said. If old disagreements were indulged then "the enemy would try to intervene. The Albanians know, however, that we have great common interests, and I believe that we will be developing them to our mutual benefit."

Both countries have been uneasy about the Soviet Union's possible Balkan intentions ever since it invaded Czechoslovakia to overthrow

Prague's reform government in 1968. Both branded it aggression against an independent state.

At that time, although relations with Belgrade were still at rock-bottom, Albania declared its solidarity with Yugoslavia should it become the Soviet Union's new target for "socialist" intervention.

A sequel came in 1971 when the two Balkan neighbors resumed normal diplomatic ties and trade after more than 20 years. Modest further exchanges followed.

Albania's "reluctance" on its solitary ally, distant China, has diminished since China's about-turn in its policy toward the United States.

Moscow eyes Hanoi gains

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
In the Soviet-Chinese duel for influence, the expansion of North Vietnam's control over Indo-China is likely to benefit Moscow more than Peking, in the view of Western observers.

The Soviets, observers believe, are counting on the tough North Vietnamese to keep their historic distance from their large northern neighbor. Moscow apparently thinks that a strong Hanoi basically content with the outcome of its long struggle would turn inward for its own development and inevitably have national interests different from China's, these observers say.

The Soviets believe further that differences between Hanoi and Peking would arise regardless of the relative weight of Chinese and Soviet aid to North Vietnam.

Such a situation would not necessarily mean a dominant Soviet influence in Hanoi, but it would lead to a Vietnamese buffer against a southward seepage of Chinese influence.

In Cambodia the situation is reversed. The Soviet Union has virtually no direct influence there over the insurgents. It holds no love for the nominal leader of the government in exile, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has been living in Peking for five years. And Moscow's relations are hardly better with Prince Sihanouk's Deputy Prime Minister and the head of the insurgent forces inside Cambodia, Khieu Samphan.

To counter the present Chinese ties with the Cambodian insurgents, the Soviets apparently are hoping for a strong North Vietnamese influence in Cambodia. Historically the Vietnamese have dominated Indo-China, and Hanoi has consistently close ties with the Cambodian insurgents through the supplies, advisers, and cadres it has provided.

Lucas presents a different picture from either Vietnam or Cambodia. Moscow has good relations with the Laotian coalition government and equally good direct relations with Communist-led Pathet Lao. Moscow stands to gain with the likely increased influence of either the Pathet Lao or the North Vietnamese.

In recent days the Soviet press has gotten tougher on the United States on the subject of Vietnam — particularly concerning refugees.

The United States is now consistently linked with the South Vietnamese Government in charges of forced relocation of "so-called refugees."

The Soviets are eager not to spoil Soviet-American détente, however, and they continue to avoid aiming their accusations personally at either President Ford or Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The new Soviet enthusiasm for chastising the U.S. over the refugee issue became evident in three articles in the April 13 Pravda. One of these reported a statement by the Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) that "the PRG decisively condemns the actions of the U.S.A. in actively helping the Saigon military clique to carry out a systematic policy of the (civilian South Vietnamese) population." With this, Pravda reported the PRG as saying, "The U.S.A. is flagrantly violating the Paris Agreement."

In addition, during the past week the Soviet media said that American ships recently sent to the Indo-Chinese coast were there to evacuate fleeing Saigon troops rather than to evacuate Americans.

What the Soviet press has not told its public is that President Ford sent notes last week to Moscow and all other signatories of the Paris Vietnam cease-fire accord asking them to influence Hanoi to abide by the cease-fire.

John Burns of the Toronto Globe and Mail reports in a copyright dispatch from Peking: China has stepped up its efforts against U.S. efforts to aid Vietnamese refugees. An article April 13 in the People's Daily said calling these people "refugees from communism" was a lie designed to help the Saigon government continue the war.

Sudden end to five-year friendship

U.S. pulls out of Cambodia leaving sense of betrayal

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salon
With the evacuation of American officials from Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government is left with dwindling supplies, a sense of betrayal by the United States, and little hope of a negotiated end to the Cambodia war.

Prime Minister Long Boret has announced that a new "supreme commission" headed by Lt. Gen. Sak Sutsakhan had taken power in order to "strengthen the military and political position of the republic" with the ultimate aim of arriving at a peaceful settlement.

But last week the situation had deteriorated to the point where American planes were no longer able to land at the Phnom Penh airport but were dropping ammunition and food by parachute to the besieged capital.

It was not clear how long the airdrops would continue. A U.S. spokesman said they would go on for only as long as appropriations lasted, which could be for as short a period as two

weeks. And even if supplies continued to be dropped by parachute, they could not possibly equal those that arrived previously in giant transport planes.

The evacuation of the American officials and President Ford's speech last Thursday, in which he failed to urge Congress to approve supplemental military aid for Cambodia, dealt severe blows to those Phnom Penh officials who had lingering hopes that the United States would somehow prevent the fall of the capital.

The feeling of betrayal by the United States was evident in a Phnom Penh government communique that said: "We are profoundly disappointed at the declaration of President Ford regarding our country."

The communique said that the American President "sought to avoid his responsibility to press for aid to our people." But, it continued, the government was determined to pursue its struggle for a negotiated peace.

Now that the United States has virtually admitted defeat in Cambodia by withdrawing

all of its embassy staff, the stated hope for a negotiated settlement seemed to be the last great illusion in a war built on illusions.

Many Cambodian officials who had begun to speak vaguely of betrayal some time ago could somehow still never quite face the fact, until this weekend, that a big power like the United States would fail to salvage something for them from the ruins of Cambodia.

Their feelings were summed up by Um Sim, Cambodia's Ambassador to the United States, when he said, "let's face it, you took advantage of us, of our inexperience."

The Phnom Penh leadership welcomed the entry of American troops into Cambodia in 1970. But the main effect of this so-called incursion by the Americans was not to benefit Cambodia but to buy time for the United States in South Vietnam.

While the U.S. drive into Cambodia forced the North Vietnamese and their southern comrades of the National Liberation Front further into Cambodia, it took a great deal of pressure off the southern part of South Vietnam, thus allowing for a more orderly U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam than might have been possible otherwise.

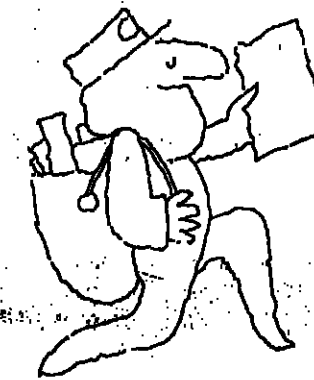
A recent and possibly decisive turning point in the Cambodian war appears to have been the fall of the Mekong River town of Neak Luong nearly two weeks ago. It was the Cambodian Army's only remaining stronghold on the river. Its loss put an end to hopes that the Mekong could be reopened.

The final irony has been a call from Cambodia's acting president for the return of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the titular leader of the insurgents, whose ouster by the Phnom Penh leadership led to the war. The acting president, Sankham Khoy, left Cambodia with the American evacuation helicopters.

In Peking, Prince Sihanouk said that prior to the American evacuation from Cambodia he had rejected a U.S. request that he return to Phnom Penh to assume power and achieve a cease-fire. He said that a note from George Bush, chief of the U.S. liaison mission in Peking, stated that the people of Phnom Penh were hoping for his immediate return.

The Prince said that he had advised the Americans to evacuate immediately all U.S. personnel from Cambodia in order to improve the chances for an eventual normalization of relations between Washington and his royal government of national union.

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Russia to test huge rocket in central Asia

By Kenneth W. Gatliff
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
A giant Russian rocket, larger than America's Saturn 5 moon rocket, is expected to be test launched this summer from the Tyuratam cosmodrome in central Asia.

Preparations, which have been under way since last year, have been watched by the U.S. Air Force "Big Bird" spy satellite.

The huge booster, known as the SLX-14, is being developed to send into orbit sections of a large multistage space station which will be put together by teams of cosmonauts.

The "secret" project, which the Soviets cannot hide from the prying eyes of space satellites, has been delayed more than five years by a series of mishaps.

In the summer of 1969 — the year that the Soviet Union announced the moon — the prototype caught fire and exploded on the launch pad while undergoing a fueling test. In

1971 and 1972 two more of the big test rockets failed in flight. None of these tests has been admitted by the Soviet authorities.

The project seemed to be on the verge of cancellation when the Kremlin ordered a drastic design review. The rocket's importance as a major launch vehicle to advance Soviet space ambitions in the 1980s ensured that development would continue.

As a result an enormous effort has been made to rescue the launch system, and the latest design review has focused on the system's reliability and more extensive ground testing.

Meanwhile, the mishap to the smaller SL-4 Soyuz launcher on April 5 must be causing some concern among Soviet space teams. During the launching the third stage malfunctioned and the flight had to be aborted. With it the Soviets were left wondering if their technology was reliable — especially before the crucial linkup between NASA's Apollo

spacecraft and a Soyuz capsule 140 miles above the earth in July.

Ironically, the rocket that went astray has had a very high success rate. It is the same type that will launch the Soyuz cosmonauts for the U.S.-Soviet docking exercise.

The Soviets would have wished to have had a pair of cosmonauts aboard the Salyut 4 space station with the American space team — including Thomas P. Stafford, Donald K. Slayton and Vance Brand — soon to visit the Tyuratam cosmodrome for the first time.

They also would like to have launched the big SLX-14 booster but may now be reluctant to take the risk in case of another major mishap.

It will be interesting to see if the NASA team at Tyuratam catches a glimpse of the booster either when flying in from Moscow or from the ground. The launch is scheduled for May 15, but they may be able to see the giant rocket cradled by its 400-foot service tower.

Grocer Alex unmask Sverdlovsk wheeler-dealers

By Dev Maraski
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
What goes on behind the counter in Soviet shops is largely a mystery — especially to the consumers, who complain about the lack of goods and poor service.

But the veil was lifted a little in an account of a grocery-store assistant manager's ordeal in Sverdlovsk, a city of 1 million people on the eastern side of the Urals. The assistant, Alexander Arisibashov, was fired after four years of service for not "fulfilling the plan."

Since then he has taken up the fight for

better Soviet stores, and a meticulous report on his difficulties in running the grocery store appeared recently in the daily, Komsomolskaya Pravda.

As assistant manager of Grocery Store No. 2, Mr. Arisibashov was responsible for keeping goods in stock. He had come to the shop fully trained as a tradesman but soon found that the institute had not prepared him for the wheeling and dealing he encountered.

All shops in Soviet cities are supplied from a central store known in Russian as the "baza." In theory, all the tradesman has to do is to

send a requisition to the baza and pick up the supplies.

But in practice, it is not so simple. A whole system of handouts exists. If the system is not complied with, the supplies simply are not there.

Mr. Arisibashov writes: "I cannot pronounce the word 'baza' without trembling. How many people come here wanting to get high quality goods. But their desire is not enough. One has to give the loader a bottle of vodka; a clerk must be given a box of candies. And this is the minimum."

Indo-China

Marines stand by offshore

Use of force not ruled out in S. Vietnam evacuation

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Pentagon, it is learned, is pondering two basic courses for evacuations from South Vietnam, should that become necessary:

First, in a "lightning" action similar to the evacuation of Phnom Penh, evacuating U.S. nationals still in Saigon, plus those South Vietnamese who worked directly for the American Embassy and U.S. military mission. All told, this means 5,000 to 7,000 persons, and would likely involve a helicopter airlift from Saigon to U.S. aircraft carriers in the South China Sea.

Barring specific congressional restraints, U.S. marines would be used to cordon off the American Embassy while the evacuation — which the Pentagon insists could be undertaken with speed — was in progress.

Pentagon planners, however, concede that the logistics of the operation would be far more difficult than the Cambodian operation because of the larger number to evacuate. There is also concern — and anger — that the South Vietnamese Government is reluctant to give visas to key South Vietnamese to leave.

Second, if the military situation permits and Congress approves, evacuating as many other key South Vietnamese as possible, using some civilian and military transport aircraft but relying heavily on cargo vessels under contract with the U.S. Navy. Such an evacuation, it is estimated, could involve up to several hundred thousand people.

As of this writing, the U.S. has a fleet of 25 to 30 ships in the South China Sea, including 4,000 Marines. The helicopter carrier Okinawa, with a detachment of Marines, has been stationed in the Gulf of Siam and was used for the Cambodian evacuation; the carriers Hancock and Midway are off the South China Sea. Meanwhile, the nuclear attack carrier Enterprise, and the Coral Sea, are in the Philippines and could be quickly diverted to South Vietnam.

Of the two plans, the one said to be most "firmed up" here is that involving the U.S. personnel and some embassy workers. Pentagon officials privately express confidence about evacuations of all personnel in a short time, without an incident with either advancing Communist troops or unfriendly South Vietnamese. Officials here note that Marines, assuming they are used, would be given authority to "fully defend" the evacuating Americans.

Indeed, while U.S. officials continue to insist that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 Americans in South Vietnam, some Pentagon analysts believe that number has in fact been reduced to between 4,000 and 5,000, with more evacuations quite likely under way.

The larger evacuation plan, meanwhile, is causing unease here.

The matter of logistics, alone, notes the Pentagon, would be formidable. Although there are limited port facilities in the vicinity of Saigon, the only other major large port would be at Vung Tau, on the Vietnamese east coast. Thus, if there were to be a seaborne evacuation, that likely could mean moving a column of people from Saigon to the coast.

Some Pentagon officials privately say they know of no plans to provide U.S. Marine "security" for such an exodus, and that is assumed that cover would have to be provided by the South Vietnamese.

There also is a question here about whether or not the South Vietnamese could long maintain security at the large Tan Son Nhut air base out of Saigon, in case of an all-out Communist offensive on the Saigon area, and assuming commercial and military aircraft were used for evacuation.

The U.S. still has some nine civilian "contract" ships in South Vietnam for evacuation purposes. All of them, according to a Navy spokesman, are being "emptied, cleaned, refurbished and restocked," after being used for refugees on the northern coast of South Vietnam in recent weeks. No evacuations are now under way.

The 700 Marine guards assigned to the ships, meanwhile, have rejoined their regular Navy detachments with the aircraft carriers and other U.S. surface ships operating near South Vietnam coastal waters.

Given relatively short distances, such as along the coast, it is estimated a number of the contract ships could squeeze aboard 10,000 to 15,000 people each.

While the Pentagon has to date issued no official statement on whether it would use force to defend these evacuation ships from hostile action during evacuation, some sources here insist that such force would not be "ruled out."

A Pentagon spokesman, meanwhile, insists the Pentagon is "not close" to making a decision on evacuation. Other Pentagon sources, however, speaking privately, say that the test for Saigon might come within the next several weeks and could happen quickly.



Tide turns briefly: Saigon soldier totes captured Soviet assault rifle

Artillery and armor threaten capital

North Vietnam wields initiative in thrust toward Saigon

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite stepped-up South Vietnamese military activity northwest of Saigon, the battlefields in the north, entirely with the advantage, Pentagon analysts say.

By almost every conventional military measurement, they say, the South Vietnamese are at a disadvantage, facing what is increasingly seen here as the need to prevent a two-fold "push" operation against Saigon itself.

The South Vietnamese must hold back a major Communist push at Xuan Loc, north-west of Saigon — involving what are believed to be three North Vietnamese divisions massed with heavy tank and artillery forces.

The battle for Xuan Loc is seen here as crucial, because if the Communists could break through South Vietnamese defense perimeters, they would be poised to strike

south toward the west coast port of Vung Tau, and then mount heavy artillery to cut off access to Saigon itself.

At the same time, they could press toward Bien Hoa, which houses the largest air base left in South Vietnam, and is only 10 miles north of Saigon.

2. Meanwhile, using three of its remaining divisions (seven more are positioned in the Saigon region), Saigon must keep open the Mekong Delta. The defense of Route 4, a roadway leading from Saigon south to Tan An, is considered crucial to keep food supplies flowing northward.

At the last, intelligence sources say, Hanoi now has at least 50,000 to 70,000 men in some five divisions (and possibly a sixth) in the Saigon region (plus three divisions in the southern Mekong region); facing the seven Saigon-based South Vietnamese divisions and some 100,000 men.

Overall, however, North Vietnam has at

least 18, and possibly as many as 20 divisions in North Vietnam now has access to important air bases at Pleiku, Da Nang, and Hue, all in the abandoned northern sector of South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese reportedly already have brought in helicopters for these bases, and could dispatch long-range fighters.

Long-range air strength, if needed, North Vietnam now has access to important air bases at Pleiku, Da Nang, and Hue, all in the abandoned northern sector of South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese reportedly already have brought in helicopters for these bases, and could dispatch long-range fighters.

South Vietnamese Air Force F-4A fighters, and A-1H bombers, by contrast, are not considered capable of launching raids deep into North Vietnamese territory, or to North Vietnamese supply bases.

Artillery and tanks, North Vietnam is reported having heavy artillery weapons and concentrations of tanks toward Saigon.

The Communists, for example, are believed to have heavy 120-mm. guns not far from the Son Nhut Airport in Saigon itself.

Pentagon sources here say they can see a way for Saigon to safely regroup its Mekong Delta divisions in event of a push on the capital. These divisions are concentrated among the best led and best fighting units in South Vietnam.

Yet, Pentagon analysts note, fully a third of South Vietnam's population is in the Mekong Delta, politically and militarily the most secure part of the now truncated Republic of South Vietnam. If the Mekong area were to suddenly collapse, say these analysts, Saigon would be lost.

Moreover, despite the heavy statistics of divisions and battle units available to Saigon, observers note that the forces defending Saigon in great measure include non-combat units, many of them made up of new

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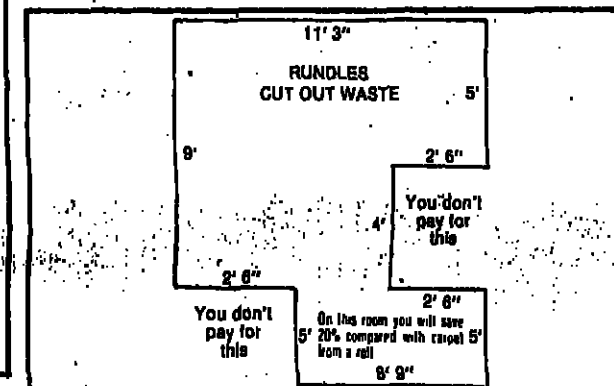
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Chile rounds on its critics

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with growing economic distress at home and mounting worldwide criticism for alleged political repression, Chile's military leaders are groping for new answers to these problems.

On the domestic front, they are in the midst of a cabinet reshuffling which could bring more civilians into the government as part of a new effort to shore up Chile's sagging economic fortunes.

On the international level, they have launched a massive counterattack aimed at turning attention away from Chile and spotlighting repression in other parts of the world.

It is far from clear how a cabinet reshuffle will help the country on the economic level, but there is no doubt that Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the head of the junta ruling Chile, is preoccupied with the economic problems besetting Chile.

Inflation last year topped 370 percent and this year is already running at 61 percent.

Santiago observers say the economic problems are compounded by mismanagement in some government ministries. The central bank, for example, issued 70 percent of the new currency to be circulated in Chile on Jan. 1 — a move that helped fuel the inflation. There probably will be no basic change in

economic policy — that of getting rid of the Marxist orientation of the deposed Allende government — but there may well be refinements in the application of this policy.

In launching his counterattack against foreign critics of his government, General Pinochet called on the international community to investigate alleged repression and infringement of human rights in the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Those countries, he said in a speech in Punta Arenas, Chile's southernmost city, "have no idea what respect for human rights means."

Answering a request from the United Nations Human Rights Commission to visit Chile in June and look into alleged violations of human rights, General Pinochet said:

"I have decided to let them come and see ... but first [they must] investigate the Soviets and the Cubans [and] find out if the Soviet Union and Cuba will open their doors as we will."

Chile's diplomatic corps is pushing the same theme in contact with governments in Europe and Latin America; it is also carrying the message to the United Nations, and its agencies.

It is obvious, say Chilean observers, that the Pinochet government is smarting from the worldwide criticism of events in Chile since the overthrow of President Salvador Allende Gossens and his Marxist-leaning government in September, 1973.

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Banana scandal jolts Honduras

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Disclosure of a \$1.25 million bribe paid by the multinational foods concern United Brands Company to an as yet unnamed official of the Honduran Government is likely to cause new problems for private U.S. businesses operating in Latin America.

For Latin Americans the incident is a sharp reminder of an earlier era of United States economic domination — an era in which United Fruit Company, now part of United Brands, held sway in Central America. United Fruit is a major producer and supplier of bananas and other fruit.

Moreover, the incident raises serious questions about the viability of the government of Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano in Honduras.

The disclosure came only a week after fellow officers ousted General Lopez from his post as head of the armed forces.

There was immediate speculation following

the ouster that General Lopez would find it hard to retain the presidency — a post he assumed in a military coup in December, 1972.

The bribe-payment revelations are bound to increase the pressure on the general, who is reported to be in seclusion.

There is nothing in the disclosures so far linking General Lopez to the bribe, payment by United Brands. But the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, which disclosed the payment, is investigating the possibility that the payment was made to General Lopez.

United Brands has acknowledged the payment that was uncovered during a routine SEC investigation into the suicide of the company's president Eli M. Black last February.

The bribe was apparently paid to get high banana export taxes lowered. United Brands, in a statement, said that Mr. Black had authorized the payment, which went to a Swiss bank account of the unnamed Honduran official.

In the statement, the company said that the original understanding with the Honduran official called for an additional payment of \$1.25 million. It said that the payment would not be made.

Meanwhile, the company admitted it was looking into not only the Honduran payment, but also "certain other payments in countries outside the Western Hemisphere" totaling an estimated \$750,000 over the past five years.

The banana tax, which United Brands sought to have lowered, was imposed after a group of nations, primarily in Central America, organized the Union of Banana Exporting Countries early last year. They sought to impose a \$1 tax on every 40-pound box of bananas exported from member countries, which included Honduras, to offset the staggering rise in fuel costs.

United Brands, through its subsidiary United Fruit, actively opposed imposition of the tax in the countries where it operates.

Elections shore up Peronist image

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's battered Peronista leadership has been shored up by a solid victory in critical provincial balloting.

While the results of voting for gubernatorial and provincial legislative candidates in northern Misiones Province were not an overwhelming affirmation of Peronista policies, they were nevertheless the first good news in quite some time for Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

Moreover, the relative calm in which the voting took place this past weekend belied a variety of forecasts of election violence.

Argentine commentators are putting much stress on the calm that prevailed in the northern province, up next to the Paraguayan

border — noting the sharp contrast with the violence felt in many other parts of Argentina.

The voting gave Mrs. Peron's Frente Justicialista de Liberacion (FREJULI) 46 percent of the total, allowing it to win the governorship and half the 32 seats in the provincial assembly.

The Union Civica Radical, the nation's second major political grouping, polled 38 percent and won 13 assembly seats. This party, although opposed to many Peronista policies, has tended to support Mrs. Peron in the wake of her assumption of power last July following the passing of her husband, Juan Domingo Peron.

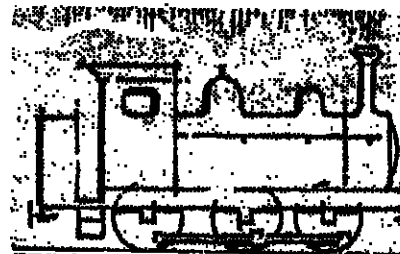
While there had been widespread forecasts of major electoral upsets in the Misiones voting, stemming from the candidacies of dissident Peronists, nothing of this sort took place. The dissident Peronists polled only 8

percent of the vote and won three seats in the provincial assembly.

Results in Misiones do not necessarily serve as a barometer for the rest of Argentina. Misiones is rather untypical of the southern nation. For example, 80 percent of the Argentine population lives in cities, while in Misiones more than half live in the countryside.

But the results do give Mrs. Peron a boost when she most needs it.

Mrs. Peron and her supporters can use the results as the first indication of electoral support for her government. Various cabinet ministers and others went to Misiones during the campaign to support FREJULI candidates and pre-election polls suggested these candidates would do well to get about 40 percent of the vote. Winning 46 percent, although not a majority, does indeed strengthen the Peronista image.



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Africa

France and Algeria 'condemned' to cooperate

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — "Geography and history condemn France and Algeria to cooperate," says President Boumedienne of Algeria. Also, "Relations between France and Algeria can be good, or they can be bad. They can never be ordinary."

As if to test the truth of both statements, President Giscard d'Estaing has paid a three-day visit to Algeria — the first visit by a French head of state since the North African country won independence from France in 1962 after a searing eight-year guerrilla war.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's trip was a delicate exercise in personal diplomacy. Both President Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, although invited in their time, found it politic not to accept.

For General de Gaulle, the trauma of the war years was too fresh in the minds of French voters. For Mr. Pompidou, Franco-Algerian relations were soured anew by nationalization of France's share in the Algerian oil industry.

Yet it was General de Gaulle who characterized Algeria as "the door of the third world." The country, whose intellectual elite retains its cultural links with France, leads efforts to coordinate third world policies aimed at getting higher prices for raw-material exports and more generous aid commitments from rich industrialized countries.

At the recent energy conference in Paris, the Algerians skillfully asserted this leadership and pursued with dogged determination their effort to bring about a larger conference later this year in which raw materials rather than oil alone will be the principal topic.

Algeria had a \$4 billion income from oil exports last year. But repeated, costly attempts to develop new fields in the Sahara have not so far yielded fruit. It is expected that oil production, which stood at around 60 million tons last year, will not substantially increase and that reserves will be exhausted by 1985, when the country expects to have a population of 30 million.

President Boumedienne, therefore, is in a hurry to industrialize. Unlike Libya or Saudi Arabia, which have oil to spare, the Algerians want the highest possible price for their oil,



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and they want to use the income as effectively as possible while it lasts.

But according to French sources, doctrinaire socialism and lack of sufficient attention to agriculture are causing the classic dilemma of many Eastern lands: bureaucratic bottlenecks hamper industrial development, while burgeoning population forces the government to raise food imports.

The knottiest problem in relations between the two countries is human. When Algeria became independent, nearly one-million French citizens resident in the country took refuge in metropolitan France. Most of these have managed to establish new homes and businesses, but their bitterness remains both toward the Algerians and toward the French Government they feel deserted them.

Meanwhile, Algerians form the largest racial minority in France — 850,000 out of a total immigrant population of four million. Most of these Algerians have settled in ghettos

in Paris and southern French cities. Their housing conditions are frequently lamentable, and the bitterness of the former French settlers often erupts against them in ugly racial incidents.

Currently, France is allowing no new Algerian migration, and Algeria itself has banned further emigration, saying that sufficient job opportunities are opening up at home.

In terms of personality, there is little in common between the relaxed, informal manner of the French President and the ascetic, Cairo-trained Islamic ruler of Algeria. But on both sides, there is a determination to turn a new page in Franco-Algerian relations.

Despite the very different political and economic paths chosen by the two countries, the strands of history, culture, and commerce that tie them together across the Mediterranean are so thickly interwoven that both governments recognize no choice but to cooperate.

Black-white power play in Africa

Zambia, South Africa ally to prevent Rhodesia race war

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The biggest and most dramatic power play affecting relations between blacks and whites in Southern Africa is under way.

Its outcome will decide:

- Whether white-run Rhodesia will soon pass to black majority rule.
- Whether South African-run South-West Africa (Namibia) will soon be freed by South Africa to go its own way.
- Future relations, at least short-term, between white-run South Africa and the rest of black Africa.

• The course of black-white relations within South Africa itself.

At the very core of the present deliberations is the status of Rhodesia, where till now the white minority — led by Prime Minister Ian Smith — has had a monopoly of political and economic power over the black majority. (In Rhodesia's population of some 6 million, blacks outnumber whites by about 25 to 1.)

Since the end of last year, Rhodesia's neighbors to north and south — black-run Zambia and white-run South Africa, respectively — have perceived a common interest in preventing race war in Rhodesia. The one thing they want to avoid is being sucked into any such war, Zambia on the side of Rhodesia's blacks and South Africa on the side of Rhodesia's whites.

To head off any such possibility, Zambian President Kaunda and South African Prime Minister Vorster, unlikely collaborators on most issues, have been separately putting pressure on Rhodesia's blacks and Rhodesia's whites to negotiate a new constitution that would, in effect, open the door of black majority rule. Both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster perceive that this may be the only way to head off race war in Rhodesia.

Since Mr. Smith and the Rhodesian white minority are being asked to give up in any settlement the privileges they now enjoy, Mr. Vorster has presumably had to do more arm-twisting than has Mr. Kaunda.

The latest bit of arm-twisting resulted in Smith releasing the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole (leader of the most radical African group in Rhodesia), from detention so that he could attend the recent African foreign ministers' meeting in Tanzania.

The understanding was that he would voluntarily return to Rhodesia after the conference. But he has not done so. At last reports he had remained in Tanzania rather than face possible reincarceration.

To match Mr. Smith's parole to Mr. Sithole, and to give Mr. Smith a plausible background for his release of Mr. Sithole, President Kaunda of Zambia arrested in his capital Lusaka, virtually the entire guerrilla leadership within Mr. Sithole's organization. They remain in detention in Lusaka. This makes more difficult any intensification of black guerrilla activity against white Rhodesians.

Some African foreign ministers gathered at the Organization of African Unity meeting in Dar es Salaam say Mr. Kaunda may have gone too far; but he apparently has the backing of such moderates as President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mobutu of Zaire, and the new African leadership in Mozambique.

Mr. Vorster is trying to make things easier for the moderates by offering concessions of his own designed to appease African nationalist sentiment generally. The Zambian Foreign Minister has told the Dar es Salaam meeting that Mr. Vorster: (1) has promised to withdraw from Rhodesia by the end of May all South African security personnel hitherto helping Mr. Smith; (2) accepts African majority rule in Rhodesia; and (3) has agreed in principle to the independence of Namibia.

Ford plans to walk hand-almost-in-hand with Congress

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — President Ford wants to shape a whole new working relationship with Congress in making foreign policy.

The relationship — mentioned in his televised April 10 address to Congress but overshadowed by the headlines given to his aid requests for South Vietnam — would go like this, sources disclose:

The President wants to make sure that neither he nor any future president can use hidden, indirect, or even devious means to pull the United States into a war overseas. He promises close, candid, day-to-day consultations with Congress in making policy and considering agreements with other nations.

At the same time, Mr. Ford wants from Congress the flexibility he feels he needs to be effective in leading the nation in foreign policy.

This kind of close-working arrangement, with Congress being brought into the policy process and, at the same time, taking much more responsibility for decisions, is what the President means when he says there should be one foreign policy for the U.S.

To make his point clear, Mr. Ford intends to restate this thesis very soon, perhaps in his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors this week in Washington. However, it may come a little later.

When the President began to put his April 10 speech together some time back, he and his advisers were entirely occupied with this concept of what they see as a new kind of presidential-initiated bipartisanship.

But by the time Mr. Ford went to California, the Southeast Asia theme was beginning to intrude on this original thesis.

By the time the President was ready to deliver the speech on Thursday, it had become clear to Mr. Ford and his advisers that they really had two speeches of their hands.

What to do? A debate ensued. One view presented to the President was that he should make two speeches, the first on Southeast Asia, the second, on his new foreign-policy ideas.

The President was told that if he put the two together, particularly as the Southeast Asia theme began to really dominate the text, that his foreign-policy concepts would be overlooked.

However, Mr. Ford decided to go ahead — taking his chances. Now he intends to re-emphasize what he and his advisers see as a whole new course for America in foreign affairs.

When the President asks for more "flexibility" from Congress, his intentions remain a little unclear.

Specifically, however, he wants authority from Congress for using military vehicles and

personnel to evacuate foreign nationals — if that becomes necessary in Southeast Asia.

But more than anything, a top aide explains, the President wants to feel that he no longer is being handcuffed by Congress in his dealings with foreign nations — that there is, indeed, a new presidential-congressional partnership of trust and cooperation as the two, together, move forward to achieve peace.

In some instances, this aide says, the President will want the Congress to provide clarification of how it views presidential authority in this whole foreign-policy field.

The President feels that since Franklin D. Roosevelt the executive has been taking important initiatives, without congressional approval, that have helped bring about global entanglements.

The President also underscores those presidential initiatives which have seemed relatively small at first — like the 1964 Tonkin Gulf resolution — and which have been used as authority for much larger involvement.

These the President now would avoid — although he has not worked out the details of such a close-working partnership with Congress.

These details, he feels, should come, at least in large part, from Congress itself. He thinks that these would naturally be forthcoming from a Congress grateful for this unprecedented opportunity to participate in the shaping of the nation's foreign policy.

United States

Vandalism in schools

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A U.S. Senate study that paints a grim nationwide picture of school violence and vandalism has brought forth a recommended two-track approach to prevention:

1. Provide more security guards and use better security technology to make school buildings safer for students and teachers, and less prone to vandalism.

2. Devise alternate educational programs for students bored with conventional education or unable to cope with it. The idea is to prevent the frustration and boredom in which students sometimes turn to violence and vandalism, specialists say.

Educators say any child's interest can be captured and held by a skillfully administered educational program geared to his interests, needs, and grade level — provided the child is not handicapped emotionally, mentally, or by special learning disabilities.

These proposals, contained in a Senate bill, are prompted by the study, and sponsored by Indiana's Democratic Sen. Birch Bayh, who is chairman of the Senate Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee for which the study was made.

The Bayh proposal would authorize "such

funds as may be necessary" from the federal budget to school districts to cope with violence and vandalism in their schools. Thus it runs counter to President Ford's announced determination not to approve additional spending programs this year in order not to add to the mounting federal debt. It is not expected to become law this year.

In any case, hearings on the bill and the underlying study will open in the subcommittee in mid-April. Subcommittee members and the American public will hear that the study, conducted in 757 public school districts over three years, estimates school vandalism cost the United States \$600 million nationwide during that time.

In the school districts followed, the study also found:

- 70,000 physical assaults against teachers and administrators.
- Several hundred thousand assaults on students.
- Over 100 students murdered.
- In north-central states, students' use of alcohol and other drugs rose 97 percent between 1970 and 1973.
- In the south, assaults on students rose 316 percent during the same three years.

School districts studied include both urban and rural areas.

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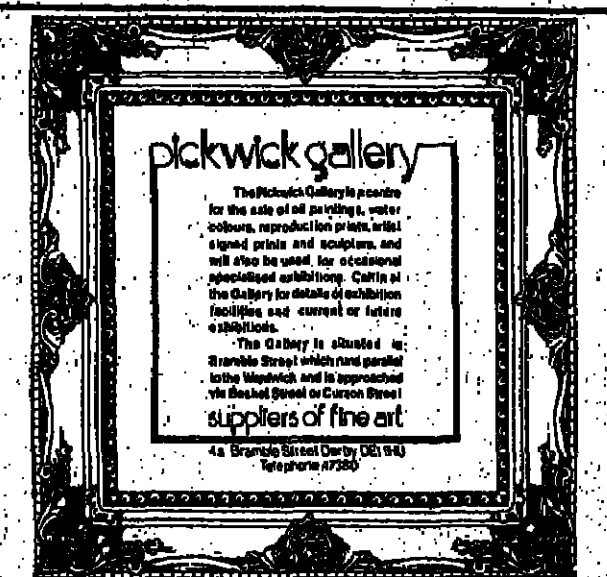
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Zaire: Revolution within a revolution

By a special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kinshasa, Zaire — Shock waves from the "revolution within a revolution" announced by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko early this year are still reverberating through the land. The country's future remains uncertain, as does the future political orientation of Zaire.

The measures were announced soon after President Mobutu had returned from visits to China and North Korea. In a speech explaining the decisions, General Mobutu denounced "rumor-mongers" and asked his 100,000-strong audience if his visits to the Asian Communist countries made him a communist. The crowd roared a categorical "no" in reply.

The President went on: "We continue to defend ourselves as a Western system. We will give our country a new orientation, strictly respecting our authenticity, an orientation which will be unique."

Quite what that orientation will be is not clear. The new measures provide for drastic state intervention in agriculture, and for Zairianization of "all the larger means of production and

distribution" including those in the hands of Zairians.

The influential weekly Jeune Afrique commented: "With the massive intervention of the state, will the present vigorous free-enterprise system not be set back? In that case the country's economic development will have an even stronger significance."

General Mobutu admitted in his speech that previous priorities for agriculture had not been effective.

He announced plans for agricultural cooperatives, national brigades of farm help, and the purchase and sale of all agricultural production by the state. All these steps are designed to make Zaire self-sufficient in food stuffs.

Referring to the case of five women caught selling forbidden imported soft drinks, he said there would be no more sugar imported after 1977. Deploring the 36 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange expenditures going to meat, he proposed steps for increased meat production and urged citizens to cut their consumption.

General Mobutu set 1980 as the target date for getting all Zaire's children into school.

He said that henceforth no Zairian children could attend consular schools in the country

or primary or secondary schools abroad (a ruling that affects his own children). This followed an earlier decision nationalizing all mission schools.

He ordered the Army to join in the production system by using its engineering corps, its medical corps, and other support units. (Lilima, the leading daily, published a full-page description of how the Chinese Army helps in agriculture.)

The President criticized officials of the government and the People's Revolutionary Movement (PRM)—Zaire's single party—who combined national responsibilities with private gain. He asked Zairians to return to the state all property received by them as a result of the November, 1973, Zairianization of foreign enterprises as well as property acquired before those measures. Agricultural enterprises and land were exempted.

The President also announced a massive building program for new housing, hospitals, dispensaries, and schools.

In Kinshasa the political bureau of the PRM and its newly formed eight-man executive council are wrestling with ways of putting into effect the draconian and expensive programs handed over by the President.

United States Slump feeds the hungry of the world

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Worldwide recession apparently is responsible for saving millions of lives this year in southern Asia.

So says Dr. Norman Borlaug, Nobel Prize-winning authority who has studied world food problems for 30 years.

With less money to spend, people in the West ate less meat, Dr. Borlaug says. When less meat was sold, fewer cattle were fattened with corn and wheat. That made more grain available to India, Bangladesh, and other hungry nations — and it saved millions of lives, he says.

Dr. Borlaug was in Atlanta for the Albert Schweitzer Centenary Symposium. In a wide-ranging interview, he noted that "sad as it is for the livestock producers, the collapse of beef sales is the only thing" that has saved off famine in Asia.

This situation, however, is only temporary — a brief breathing spell before some nations could be faced with "real disaster," he warns.

Despite lower cattle production, world grain reserves have continued to slide to an estimated 88 million tons, or a 23-day supply. That is the lowest level on record.

If livestock production climbs again, Asia could be staggered by critical food shortages in a short time.

"We're still on the brink," he says. Obviously, the immediate need is to increase food production, which means getting higher yields, producing more fertilizer, using better agricultural procedures, he notes.

Concurrently, something must be done about population growth, now running about 78 million a year worldwide.

But there also are other steps that can be taken:

- On an international scale, a world food bank is essential, he says. Every nation should have drawing rights, and each should contribute to the cost.

However, Dr. Borlaug says that bank also should become a useful "club" to force action on the "population monster." Any nation refusing to take effective action on population growth should be denied access to the food bank.

- On the national level, the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Western Europe should step up educational efforts to acquaint their urban populations about agricultural problems.
- Individuals and families can take action, too — by educating themselves about the food



Borlaug — recession saves lives

situation, and by being careful not to waste food.

It is the population problem that worries Dr. Borlaug most in the long term. Continued growth threatens world stability, he says.

"Food is important to social stability. If we're going to have international peace, we can't build it on empty bellies."

Serious problems can be found in Africa, Asia, Latin America — and as close to the United States as Mexico. The Mexican population has zoomed from 18 million in 1945 to 88 million today. With that kind of growth, Mexico could experience empty food baskets before the end of the century, he says.

Dr. Borlaug also suggests the United States should clamp down on immigration, especially illegal immigration, which is adding millions to the population.

"Otherwise," he says, "how can you bring pressure to bear? You're letting steam out of the world barrel into our own backwash — one has to be realistic."

Wallace is put to the test

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Early skirmishing in the 1976 U.S. presidential race is testing the political clout of Gov. George C. Wallace in four key primary states.

Efforts are under way in North Carolina and other Wallace strongholds to abolish or alter primaries where the governor has done so.

Mr. Wallace is taking the threat seriously. He appeared before a committee of the North Carolina Senate this week to plead in favor of keeping the state's primary, which he won narrowly in 1972.

The bill to abolish the North Carolina primary passed easily in the State House and has a good chance in the Senate, according to sources in the legislature.

Similar moves are reported in Michigan, Tennessee, and Maryland — all Wallace strong areas in previous years.

The anti-Wallace efforts, if that is what they are, reflect growing concern about the Governor's potential in 1976, in the view of some political analysts.

Mr. Wallace leads the entire field of potential Democratic candidates for the pres-

idential nomination, according to the latest Gallup polls.

While disturbed about primary developments, the Wallace camp points out that other states, including Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, and possibly Mississippi are moving toward their first presidential primaries, which should improve prospects for the Governor.

Alton Dauphin, finance director for the Wallace campaign, says the effort to abolish the primary would be a "disaster."

In North Carolina, the primary system would be replaced by a convention system such as existed prior to 1972.

In Maryland, the General Assembly has passed and sent to the Governor a bill that would make the primary non-binding. Mr. Wallace, or any other candidate who won the primary would not be assured of any votes at the national convention.

North Carolina Sen. McNeil Smith, whose committee will hear Gov. Wallace this week, says the effort to abolish the primary comes in part because of unhappiness with 1972 results there.

Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter of Georgia also has spoken in favor of retaining the primary.

Attica trial stands trial

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
For the first time in four years, former Attica prison inmate Frank Smith says he has something to smile about.

New charges of high-level cover-up surrounding New York State's investigation of the 1971 Attica prison revolt have given "Big Black" — as he likes to be called — new hope that he and the 80 other former Attica inmates being tried in connection with the revolt might still succeed in getting what they want most — total amnesty.

"Everything we've been saying since 1971 is finally coming out," the former inmate said in a telephone interview from Buffalo, where he faces murder and kidnapping charges that could result in 40 consecutive terms of life imprisonment.

"We're not interested in seeing any [police] officers indicted," he said, "we want amnesty for everybody — all 1,500 people that were involved."

Ever since a state police assault force invaded Attica prison in September, 1971, and brought to a bloody climax a four-day prison rebellion that ended in 43 fatalities and 80 injuries, state officials have been criticized for exhibiting a double standard of justice.

There have been recurring complaints that no member of the police force was indicted by the special grand jury that was impaneled shortly after the uprising, despite reported eyewitness accounts of crimes committed by the invading police.

These charges have gained new credence with the disclosure that the former assistant chief to the special Attica prosecutor resigned after accusing the head of the prosecution team, Anthony Simonetti, of "consciously keeping evidence from reaching the jury" about police actions during the uprising.

The assistant prosecutor, Malcolm H. Bell, in a report to New York Gov. Hugh L. Carey reportedly said he had been blocked from obtaining audio tapes and film of the prison

assault needed to back up allegations of police misconduct.

Two other members of the Attica prosecution team have resigned in recent months because of their disagreement with the handling of the investigations.

Governor Carey and State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz have decided to appoint a new special deputy attorney general to conduct a probe of the Attica cover-up charges. Mr. Bell has indicated there is substantial evidence to bring murder indictments against some state police.

Meanwhile, civil-rights lawyer William M. Kunstler, who represented two former Attica inmates convicted last week of murder and assault during the rebellion, said a staff member on his defense team has admitted she was an FBI informer. The lawyer says he will seek to have the convictions thrown out.

Chief prosecutor Simonetti has denied vigorously any cover-up, calling the Bell charges "entirely false and wholly misleading." Mr. Bell first made his complaints in a letter of resignation which he submitted to State Attorney General Lefkowitz on Dec. 11. In his letter, Mr. Bell said the investigation of possible crimes by law-enforcement officers "lacks integrity" and was being "aborted" by the chief prosecutor.

Governor Carey has asked Mr. Simonetti to prepare a report in response to the cover-up charges.

A state Supreme Court justice has refused to dismiss charges against one of the former Attica inmates who had asked that murder charges against him be dropped on the grounds of "selective enforcement" of the law.

Defense lawyers, nevertheless, were encouraged at week's end that the new cover-up charges would improve the former inmates' chances.

About half of the 81 defendants have been released from prison; six have pleaded guilty to less serious charges; and two were found guilty last week, one of murder and one of attempted second-degree assault.

Far-right pressure on schools

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
The John Birch Society is arousing fresh attention with increased influence in U.S. classrooms, according to educators.

The National Education Association (NEA), and Group Research, the Washington-based organization that watches the far right, sees the hand of the John Birch Society in mounting ultra-rightist pressures on school boards, chalking up victories along the way.

The John Birch Society also is closely identified with a new coalition of anti-busing and anti-"dirty" textbook groups that joined forces last month in Washington D.C., under the banner of the "populist Forum."

One example of the society's influence: the recent community uproar in Kanawha County, West Virginia, where local coal miners went on strike to protest certain textbooks they considered immoral.

Although the local school board was originally identified with a new coalition of anti-busing and anti-"dirty" textbook groups that joined forces last month in Washington D.C., under the banner of the "populist Forum."

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Lyrics and unwed teen mothers

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A campaign has begun to clean up the lyrics of popular songs that glorify childbearing outside a formal family setting to a largely teen-age audience.

More responsible rock record lyrics could play a part in solving the rapidly rising number of unmarried teen-age mothers, some population experts say.

The Population Institute, a New York City-based organization supplying information on population matters, recently started a three-year project to "raise the consciousness of the record industry," says Norman Fleishman, West Coast director of the institute.

The institute recently began meeting with performers and recording industry executives to "encourage them to think about what they are saying" to an impressionable audience, Mr. Fleishman says.

The Population Institute admits that it has no statistical evidence linking any one song to

the sharp increase in the number of U.S. teen-agers having pregnancies outside wedlock.

But population and food supply expert Lester Brown notes that the "generalized media phenomenon" of glorifying irresponsible childbearing has a definite, if imprecisely measurable, impact on population trends in the U.S.

Less immoral records are not the whole answer to the problem of rising teen-age births outside marriage, cautions Robin Elliott, information director for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

"Major causes" of the rising rate of youthful unmarried mothers include a lack of available contraceptive services and a lack of educational programs, Mr. Elliott says. A less well-defined but recognized cause of the illegitimacy problem is "motivational factors," he says, where media messages have some impact. But these factors are the "least understood" causal factors behind teen-age pregnancy, Mr. Elliott cautions.

The Population Institute cites a variety of recent records that by dint of repeated play on

popular radio stations could have substantial effect on the way young people view childbearing outside wedlock.

Officials of the Population Institute recently facetiously suggested that an "award" be given to the Paul Anka song, "Having My Baby."

According to Mr. Fleishman, "That song encouraged hundreds and hundreds of thousands of young girls" to consider childbearing outside marriage. A more recent Anka song, "I Don't Like To Sleep Alone," is another tune not high on the Population Institute's charts.

Whatever the precise impact of particular songs, there is no doubt that the number of unwed teen-age mothers is growing rapidly in the United States. In 1973 (the latest year for which figures are available), 339 of every 1,000 teen-age mothers were unmarried. The comparable figure for older women is 76 unmarried mothers per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate teen-age births among teen-agers have increased 50 percent between 1963 and 1973 while the rate among non-teens dropped 30 percent, according to Dr. Arthur Campbell of the National Institutes of Health.

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★ Hanoi ponders the best way to take Saigon

From page 1

On the other hand, Western logic would suggest certain advantages for the North Vietnamese in opting for the political route to win control of Saigon. Such a route would probably: (1) be more acceptable to North Vietnam's major allies; (2) look better in the international arena; (3) make things easier in the internal politics of North Vietnam; and (4) lessen the difficulty of getting things back to normal in Saigon if the struggle ended in North Vietnam's favor.

Western logic, however, does not necessarily operate in North Vietnam. Yet if the North Vietnamese should choose the political rather than the military road, they have a much broader spectrum of possible tactics. In any case, President Thieu blocks their path for the moment. Last month's bungled strategic withdrawal seemed for a while to be about to precipitate his downfall. But he is still there and swore in a new Cabinet Monday under a new Prime Minister, Nguyen Ba Can. Mr. Thieu described it as "not a Cabinet of surrender to the Communists."

Provided the military situation now holds, President Thieu is probably safe as long as he continues to enjoy the support of the military directorate which first installed him (in tandem with Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao

Ky) in 1965 to end the instability of governments in the wake of the assassination two years earlier of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Personal incompatibility makes cooperation between Marshal Ky and President Thieu impossible today, but once they seemed a good team. Marshal Ky was and is (in Vietnamese eyes) the charismatic patriot but poor administrator. President Thieu the good administrator and manager without charisma.

Marshal Ky stepped forward offering his charisma last month when President Thieu's strategic withdrawal became a rout. But now that Mr. Thieu has survived the rout the military directorate has apparently decided that what is needed is still a manager.

Soviet Union to start making chewing gum

By Reuter

Moscow
Soviet schoolboys pestering Western tourists for chewing gum may soon be a thing of the past — the Soviet Union is to start making its own.

According to a recent issue of Pravda, a proposal to begin the domestic production of chewing gum has been approved at all the necessary levels.

★ Israel worried and irked by U.S.

From page 1

The fact that Mr. Allon has publicly said he was not taking any new proposals with him to Washington prompted the Likud's Yitzhak Shamir to declare in parliament that this will only inflame U.S.-Israeli relations still further. Mr. Shamir described Mr. Allon's trip as "untimely, damaging, and fraught with danger."

The National Religious Party daily Hatzofeh advised the foreign minister to cancel his flight to the U.S.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has been trying to hush the outcries against his government's handling of the Israeli-American relationship, maintaining that disagreements have cropped up between the two countries from time to time but that the basic U.S. commitment to Israel is unchanged.

President Ford, Israelis say, has not made Mr. Rabin's task any easier. He first rubbed the Israelis the wrong way when he sent a stern note to Mr. Rabin warning against the consequences of the collapse of Dr. Kissinger's mediation effort. Then he omitted the traditional reference to American dedication to the survival of Israel in the Middle East portion of his address to Congress last week.

At the root of the American-Israeli rift is a clear-cut disagreement about the Arab states' long-range intentions — and especially those

of Egypt. The Israeli leadership suspects that both Egypt and Syria have been using avowed interest in peace as a means with which to extract sizable Israeli troop withdrawals as a result of which they would eventually be in a superior military position.

An intriguing new dimension has been added to Israel's diplomatic situation with reports of the recent meetings in Jerusalem between Mr. Rabin and Mr. Allon and several Soviet emissaries.

Cynics consider this a not-so-subtle maneuver meant to hint that Israel could look elsewhere for foreign backing in case the U.S. were to switch to a pro-Arab stance.

But the consensus is that the Soviets are not making any serious offers yet and that the U.S. will find its Arab friends too unstable for partnerships of the kind it has had with Israel.

High-speed IBM printer

New York
International Business Machines Corporation says it has developed a new high-speed printer which it will begin shipping to customers in the third quarter of 1976.

The new 3800 system will print on plain paper at speeds up to 13,360 lines per minute, about six times faster than IBM's fastest printer now on the market, the company said.



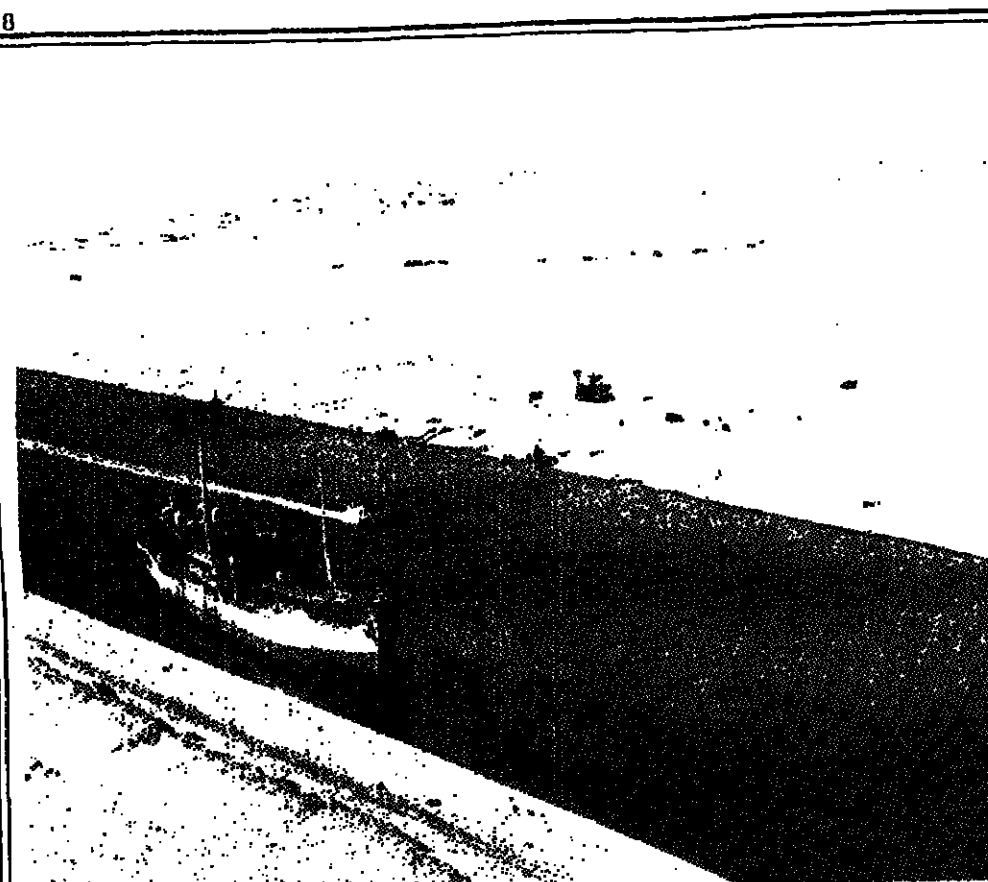
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U.S. Navy helicopter assists in international effort to clear mines . . .



Pre-1956 photo shows de Lesseps statue, which overlooked Port Said . . . from war-torn marvel of Ferdinand de Lesseps . . .



. . . that first opened amid pomp and ceremony in 1869



Frogmen from Britain and France also helped



Royal Navy divers raised wrecks

THE SUEZ CANAL



Soon the last ships trapped since 1967 will be removed

The mines are nearly all removed, the wrecks cleared. Egypt's 100-mile bypass around Africa will reopen this June. The big question is who will use the waterway now.

Ismailia, Egypt. Egypt's Suez Canal Authority is forcing the pace of its work to reopen the waterway that connects the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean on June 5, the date set by President Anwar al-Sadat.

From his desk in the authority's ultramodern headquarters building, still pockmarked by shell holes from the 1967 war, Chairman Ahmed Mashhour looks out on Lake Timsah about midway down the canal's 100-mile length.

From here, he phones minute-to-minute directives and watches operations — from repair of the canal authority's war-shattered installations to the recruitment and training needed to supply pilots and others for the staff of 11,500 persons who will run the canal.

"I knew the opening would be June 5 only four days before President Sadat announced it, March 29," Mr. Mashhour recalls. "But, in fact, we were making plans for an opening in June anyhow and hoping that the political decision would be taken to enable us to carry them out. We are very happy and content to be going ahead."

In Cairo's Arabic-language version of a Time magazine interview published last week, President Sadat is quoted

as reiterating that Egypt would use its rights under the Constantinople Convention of 1888 to bar Israel from the canal as long as a state of war continued between Egypt and Israel.

On Israel-bound cargoes, the Arabic text quoted Mr. Sadat as saying: "Even if they [the Israelis] say their cargo be carried on ships flying other flags, the legal and full right to stop this." The skeleton maintenance crews aboard them are soon to be replaced by the new crews that will take them out.

Mr. Mashhour said cargo checks would be made "by the proper military authorities," but not "by the proper military authorities," which in 1967, before the canal was closed, was about 10 hours, with ships waiting at the approaches to Port Said and Suez to join convoys to pass through.

With the help of British and French mine-sweeping operations, larger tankers of up to 150,000 tons can now use the canal. The improvement program cleared of explosives and obstructions.

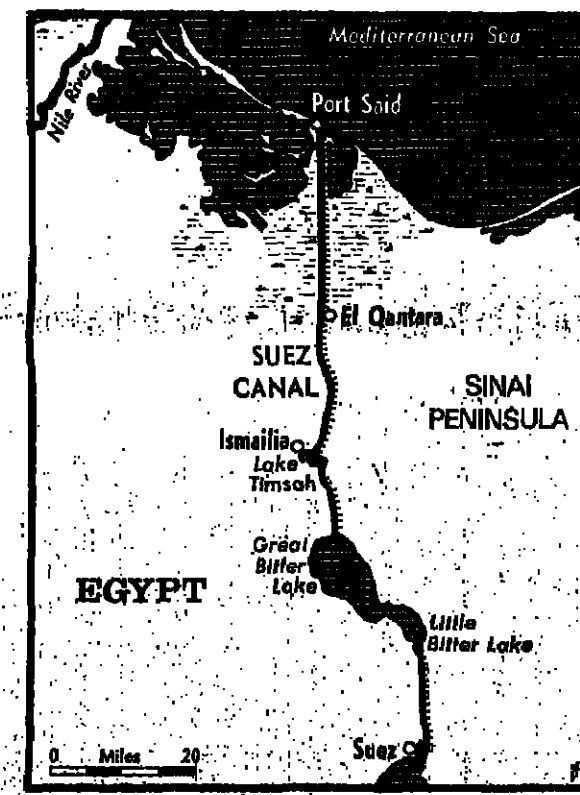
"Within six weeks this will be completed," Mr. Mashhour said. "As soon as the check has been finished"

half of the canal — we hope very soon — the 15 ships trapped since the 1967 war will be released. Three will proceed north under their own power. The other 14 ships are anchored in the Little and Bitter Lakes, south of here. The skeleton maintenance crews aboard them are soon to be replaced by the new crews that will take them out.

Mr. Mashhour said Egypt stands to gain much more annual revenue than the approximately \$280 million it would have earned in 1967 if the canal had not been closed by war on June 5 of that year.

On the basis of studies by a British, a Japanese, a Norwegian, and an Egyptian firm, the canal authority now is conducting computer runs and will soon recommend new toll rates to the Egyptian cabinet, which will make the final decision on tolls.

Mr. Mashhour emphatically denied Egyptian newspaper reports that tolls would be raised 100 percent. "We are keen," he asserts, "to keep the canal very attractive for users who formerly had to send their ships on to the Cape route around Africa. Using the canal is a decision of economic policy. Despite inflation and all that has happened since 1967, we want to make this decision as easy as possible to take."



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

EDUCATION GUIDE

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education

Super-efficient library where no people are

By Margaret Thoren
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

What would be the best place for a library — an ultra-modern, sophisticated international lending library? A 60-acre estate in a remote and windswept corner of the Yorkshire moors may seem the most unlikely of unlikely answers. But the little town of Boston Spa, Wetherby, Yorkshire, has been chosen for the headquarters of the British Library Lending Division (BLLD) which has a service unique in the world.

The choice was deliberate. The library's remoteness is no disadvantage, in fact its location is a positive asset, for the BLLD is a mail-order reference library. Library officials first asked the post office what the best location would be for a mail-order business. Somewhere between Leeds (an important G.P.O. sorting office) and Crewe (the railway terminus) was the answer.

As it happened, there was an abandoned munitions factory on 60 acres of government land halfway between York and Leeds, and convenient to Crewe. The library took it over in 1961, moving into the old storage buildings. Then in 1973, it moved into its own specially designed building. Now there are plans for more buildings to accommodate the library's rapid growth.

Just how fast the growth has been shows up in statistics: last year alone, the BLLD received more than two million requests (nearly 10 percent from overseas) for the books and periodicals stored on its 72 miles of shelves. It has taken over about 75 percent of all inter-library lending in Britain and supplies more or less equal numbers of books and photocopies.

Its stock includes 225,000,000 volumes in microfilm; 46,000 different journals; over 100 countries with a further 100,000 books in English, Russian, German and numerous other languages; translation service; British Government publications; conference proceedings in subjects and languages; plus current British and American doctoral theses.

The BLLD building looks and operates like a factory than a library. Along miles of shelves runs a monorail hanging crane which is used to transport books to the dispatch department. This mass-production technology is necessary to keep up with demand.

Within Britain the service operates on a prepaid basis using special forms which are supplied to the libraries or institutions have registered with the BLLD. The cost £15 for 50 and each one entitles the borrower one item or the photocopy of a book of up to 20 pages.

The BLLD can usually fulfill a request in around 24 hours, but if the item is not in stock, it will track it down to a specialist library in Britain or, if necessary, abroad, often within three days to a week. Such a sleuthing job is rare: roughly, 90 percent of all requests are filled from stock.

Although the BLLD now embraces disciplines, the original library-type was to provide scientific material for closeted researcher too busy to track reference material which might well be scattered throughout Britain. The evolution of this idea has made millions of reference books and periodicals available in the tiniest country village or busiest urban town in Britain and abroad.

ARABIC EXPRESSIONS

You are very welcome Ahlan wasah'len أهلا وسهلا
How are you? Essayak? إزيك
I am very well, thanks to God. Kawayess, el hamdullelah. كويس الحمد لله
speak a little Arabic. Batkallim arabee بتكلم عربي شوية بس
shewayya bass.

Break into Arabic today

By Deborah Mason
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calro Arabic is a language spoken by more than 200 million people in over 20 countries, leading from Morocco on the Atlantic coast to the Arabian peninsula in the East.

But in most ways, it is a more complicated language than English, with a vocabulary of great variety. The richness of its sounds and the rolling way it is spoken make Arabic an ideal language for verses and public speeches.

One of the beauties of Arabic is its script: Flowing, graceful, curved, and naturally elegant, it has inspired artists through the centuries to render it in ever more stylized and artistic variations. Arabic has 28 letters, but each letter may be written in a number of ways depending on where it comes in a word. And remember, it is written and read from right to left!

Some ways Arabic is a simple language:

Most purely Arabic words are based on the letters K, T, and B, for example, "Katab" is a writer; "kitab" is a book; "naktubu," we will write; and "maktaba," we wrote; "maktaba" is a library, and "maktab" an office. Once you know the stem, you can guess at a whole series of words based on it.

Although the BLLD now embraces disciplines, the original library-type was to provide scientific material for closeted researcher too busy to track reference material which might well be scattered throughout Britain. The evolution of this idea has made millions of reference books and periodicals available in the tiniest country village or busiest urban town in Britain and abroad.

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OXFORD — Summer 1975

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The purpose of this course is twofold: first, to enable the student to study the major works of these authors under expert guidance; second, to familiarize the student with the historical background by providing field trips to those places with which the writers were intimately associated — e.g., Chaucer's Canterbury, Shakespeare's London, Dickens' London, and seminars will be given on the cultural background — architecture, music, painting — and the particular crisis of each period — book-binding, illuminated manuscripts, tapestry, costume, furniture, bronzes and related objects. Each student will be given a portfolio containing study guides, fieldnotes, and detailed notes for each author. This is of special practical value to teachers and students of English literature and history.

The course lasts for six weeks and includes a general survey of English life in Oxford and London in the first week with a special study of the city of Oxford. In the sixth week a period of private study with an optional pilgrimage to T. S. Eliot's birthplace.

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OXFORD — ENGLAND

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WHEN YOU SELECT A SCHOOL

Let the Monday Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor be your guide. Choose from one of the many outstanding schools advertised on these pages; then let them know you saw their advertisement in the Monitor.

Solutions to Problems

Problem No. 6685
By B. P. Barnes
7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two (First prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1973.)

Problem No. 6686
By Juan Rossetti
8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three (Third prize, Paralello 50, 1948.)

End-Game No. 2197
By B. P. Barnes
13 Pieces
White to play and win (Pantschenko-Kotichlev, Riga, 1973.)

Learn About Karpov

"The Games of Anatoly Karpov," by Kevin J. O'Connell and Jimmy Adams, has just been published by Pinter Publishing, 322 pp., \$12.95. Mr. O'Connell was co-author of "Bobby Fischer's Chess Games," which appeared in 1972.

The Karpov book draws heavily on Soviet sources, as might be expected. It includes 347 games, or about all the games up to the Soviet match that were considered "good enough to be printed in Russia."

Karpov's chess career begins in 1965, and by 1968 he had won an international event at Groningen. In 1969 he won the world junior championship and he was on his way.

His one visit to the United States was to play in the San Antonio International in 1970.

Scillian Defense

Browne White
1 P-K4
2 P-KB3
3 P-Q4
4 Kt-P3
5 Kt-QB3
6 B-K2
7 O-O
8 B-B4
9 P-QR4
10 B-B3
11 P-K5
12 PxP
13 BxP

Rodriguez Black
1 P-QB4
2 P-Q3
3 P-Q3
4 Kt-P3
5 Kt-QB3
6 P-Q3
7 B-K2
8 Kt-P3
9 Kt-QB3
10 Kt-QB3
11 Kt-QB3
12 Kt-QB3
13 Kt-QB3

where he shared top honors with T. Petrosian and L. Portisch.

By sharing first in the Leningrad International in 1973, he qualified for the Candidates matches, which he clinaxed by defeating V. Korchnoi.

The many detailed annotations in this collection leave no doubt that Bobby Fischer, if the match is ever played, will have a tough fight on his hands.

The following exciting game was played in the 38th U.S.S.R. championship semi-final.

Pirc Defense

Karpov White
1 P-K4
2 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3
4 Kt-QB3
5 P-K6
6 PxP
7 QxQh3
8 KtP
9 KtP-Q4
10 B-O-O
11 B-O2
12 Kt-Q13
13 B-K

Berglinsky Black
1 P-KK3
2 B-K12ch
3 Kt-QB3
4 Kt-QB3
5 P-K2
6 KtP
7 KtP
8 KtP
9 KtP
10 KtP
11 KtP
12 KtP
13 KtP

Resigns

Resigns

Resigns

Resigns

Food for roses and onions

By Christopher Andreae

Austwick, Lancaster
We gardeners certainly indulge in some strange activities. At one time I used to carry a shovel and container in the back of the car, so that whenever I happened to pass a particularly promising bit of potential I could scoop it up and carry it home to add to the heap.

I am of course referring to that food of the soil, manure — in this case, horse. Manure to the garden is like oil to an engine.

This is a good time of year, if you are fortunate enough to be able to obtain some, to make a good pile. Dump it near your patch to avoid future carting. Form it as neatly as possible into a heap certainly no shallower than two feet. Don't let it sprawl.

If you leave it like that, occasionally working over it with a fork so as to turn the outside in, by next winter it will be thoroughly rotted, and just the job for spreading over the ground when you dig it ready for the next season's planting.

If you still want to add some manure to the garden this year, it must be well rotted already. The only exception is on ground where you plan to grow potatoes. They are happy on virgin land and don't mind fresh manure.

Other root vegetables, such as carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips grow normally on soil manured a year or so ago, or on soil with no manure in it. So reserve your stocks of this valuable substance for beds destined for brassicas, onions, leeks, celery, peas, beans and salad vegetables. Marrows and cour-

gettes, however, grown on a raised and deeply dug bed, like washings of manured manure.

The range of manures is quite considerable. Horse, particularly with plenty of straw in it, is good for helping to break down heavy clay soils. Cow manure is better for lighter soils. Pig and poultry (very well decomposed) are excellent but not advisable too near the house.

Gardening

"Mushroom manure" — what is left over when a mushroom crop has been exhausted — is good. At one time the only easily available manure where I lived was obtainable from the local sewage plant. This was certainly worth having. I found however, that it did two things. First it grew a host of unexpected (though easily disposable) tomato plants; the other was that it tended to go rather "sour" on the surface of the soil. The solution is to dig it in well.

For indoor plants I heard a big suggestion on the radio the other day. If you happen to keep gold or tropical fish, water your pot plants with the stale water when you clean out the aquarium. How about that for recycling of resources?

In the flower garden, pretty much the same applies as for the vegetable garden. Personally I believe in burying the manure rather than laying it on the surface — whenever this is possible without too much root disturbance. If you are dividing or moving a large clump of some perennial plant, a good dollop under its roots can work wonders. But beware! Never put manure near lupins. They can't stand it.

Roses should ideally have an annual dressing of manure. Herbs like a regular feeding. For heathers and conifers, however, peat or leaf mould is a better form of mulch, and for bulbs bone-meal is more suitable. It is slower to act, dryer, and doesn't seem to attract bulb-eating creatures quite so much. If you grow alpine plants, although it is true that they are mostly pleased with a richer soil than many people recommend, liberal manuring is not very practical. Manure is really for the big boys.

A scarf to add flair

By Phyllis Feldkamp

Karl Lagerfeld, designer for the Paris house of Chloé, really let his imagination take over on new ways to wear a scarf with flair. A silk square, folded into a narrow band, was wound around the neck like a choker and fastened with a cluster of Lalique crystal flowers. Again employing the scarf as a piece of jewelry, he tied a matching silk square around the model's wrist.

Other designers are using rolled-up small squares at the neck to fill in open sports shirts.

Fashion

or jackets or are folding them into triangles worn in the approved cowboy manner.

Overlapped on the diagonal, larger squares make good sashes to slip through belt loops of pants. Fred Astaire could be credited with this idea. The dancer sometimes has worn a necktie or a muffler as a belt.

The wrapped waist — a big trend for spring — can be achieved with a long twill or thin silk scarf. To achieve an obi or cummerbund effect, start winding at the front, cross over in back and, depending on the thickness of the fabric, either make a knot or tie a bow at center front.

A number of manufacturers are following the lead of Albert Nipon by including a matching three-cornered scarf with each dress. Reckless-conscious shoppers find this irresistible as they feel they are getting something for nothing, for a change.

The triangles change the look of the dress for they can be worn midriff style at the neck or tied on the head. Morty Sussman of Molle Parnis Boutique adds lace-trimmed matte jersey scarves to dinner and evening dresses, and these scarves can serve as shoulder shrugs.

Echo produces a wide variety of shapes and sizes at popular prices.

Once you start trying out new ways to wind, knot, and tie, you'll see why the scarf is yard ahead of every other accessory this year.

arts/entertainment

Talking with Cloris Leachman

By Arthur Unger

"Are you ready for the entrance?" the familiar voice of Mary Tyler Moore's zany TV friend Phyllis shouts from another room of the Hotel Plaza suite.

Before I can answer, Cloris Leachman glides out, arms gracefully outstretched, high-fashion style, modelling a silky black silk creation with a collar of black ostrich feathers.

"Aren't I too much?" she asks, posing, preening, blowing the feathers from her mouth. Once again, before I can answer that she is too much — she beckons me into the other room. "I'm so tired that I'm doing all my interviews this afternoon lying down." While her publicist fluffs the pillows resignedly, Miss Leachman stretches out: "I hope this is going to be an intelligent interview," she says with a straight face. "I can't imagine why reporters always call me loony."

I would like to state at the very onset that Miss Leachman isn't loony. She's wily. Wily all the way to the bank. Wily enough to recognize that her zaniness often pays off in publicity which in turn pays off in acting jobs. However, I would also like to state at the onset, that if one is willing to take the trouble to look beyond the loon, one is liable to find a kind, sensitive, intelligent woman constantly transmitting waves of positive energy.

Miss Cloris Leachman to has been acting since about 1950 in Broadway theater, television, movies — winning an Oscar for her role in "The Last Picture Show," an Emmy nomination for her role in "The Migrants." ("As soon as I saw Cicely Tyson's final scene in 'Jesse Pittman,' I knew it was all over"). Currently you can see her in "Young Frankenstein," and of course as Mary Tyler Moore's Phyllis.

Miss Leachman, out of a sense of responsibility, tries to talk about that show a few times but is really more interested in talking about life as seen through the eyes of Cloris Leachman. The mother of five children ranging in age from 9 to 21, married to producer George Englund, Miss Leachman has just finished the pilot for a new spin-off from "The Mary Tyler Moore Show." "Would you believe it is called 'Phyllis'?" she asks.

"You know, Phyllis is 100 percent me . . . but I am Phyllis plus 1000 percent. If it goes as a series this fall, Phyllis will have to change a bit — in the long haul she's got to be more palatable because right now a little of her goes a long way. We have to make her more normal . . . except for certain idiosyncracies, of course. She'll be in San Francisco developing more along the lines of a vulnerable woman alone in the world, because Lairs Lindstrom will be phased out in some way."

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Mary, Cloris Leachman, and Valerie Harper in a shot from 'The Mary Tyler Moore Show'

Is Mary Tyler Moore really a "harbored doll"? "I hate that question — and it comes up all the time. Mary is an unusually private person and it's wrong of us to decide that the reason she is private is because she's just a doll. We always have to know more than we know — so we make it up. Mary is my friend. . . . And don't call me loony."

"Sure I sometimes behave in a silly way — I play it all funny. Like I may be moving in a way that looks like I'm cold and someone will offer me his coat and I'll say no, I'm just singing a song in my head and keeping time to it. I've got a song going on inside of me all the time."

"I hate labels. Why must everybody be labeled? Marlene Dietrich — 74-year-old grandmother. She's so many other things, too. People label me a nonsmoker. Well, I resent that — why should people who don't smoke have a negative label while people who do are called smokers. I'm a breather, that's all. I'm the norm, not them."

How would Cloris Leachman describe herself. "A pain in the neck . . . having a good run at life . . . making it work . . . having a ball . . . accepting who I am, I've learned that whatever I might not like about myself, I've got to accept or it's like locking up your energy vault. For instance — my hands which don't have long fashionable nails. I've decided not only to accept my funny hands but to appreciate them. They hold things and people, life!"

hug children, paint, sculpt, play piano. Who ever decided long nails are good anyway?

How did this philosophy evolve? "I picked it up from my mother. I remember I used to say: 'Mom is this fun — washing, ironing, scrubbing, cooking?' And she would tell me she made it fun. She taught me to sparkle — suddenly she would say 'Sparkle Cloris' and little Cloris would start battling her eyes and giggling. You know when I was a finalist in the Miss America contest in 1946, the last thing I heard when I walked out was mother saying 'Sparkle, Cloris.' Of course, I lost."

What was Miss Leachman's favorite role? "No question . . . the mother in last year's Emmy nominee 'The Migrants.' I still feel bad when I think of that mother who struggled so hard to help her children to escape from the drudgery of migrant farm labor. The human spirit simply has to have hope to survive. But, you know, nobody wanted to air that show. Who wants to see a show about poor migrant farmers, they said. The only reason it got on the air was because of Tennessee — they paid Tennessee Williams \$15,000 for not much more than the use of his name. You know, Teddy Kennedy once told me that the only way you can get support for the poor is to make sure that rich people have the same problems. . . ."

No recriminations about anything in her life?

"There's only one incident in my life I think I'll never get over. It was high school at graduation time. All the parties and — remember this was in the 'daringly' invited two of the black girls to a party at her house. One of the girls was the only person to show up. The whole class. The ladies were beautiful with white linens and flowers. And I know how to handle it. Even though nobody else was coming, I just sat there. When I think back I am so humiliated I was too young and inexperienced to tell the girl and her mother how bad was for the ignorance of that class. It was a loss for all of us. Some day I want to tell her how sorry I am that I didn't better then."

For just a moment, the Leachman stops ebulliently. But her bright side. "That's why I'm a part of the one medium that makes difference — television. Women's minority groups are finally being fairly."

Suddenly she stops. "You know, I don't know a lot about what I'm doing. I'm not an authority. I know I'm an actress. I know how to be a woman. I know how to be a human being. . . . I'm doing them all. Is that loony?"

Preminger's latest: more heart than art

By David Sterritt

Otto Preminger has snatched his latest movie from the hands of the CIA, disguised as a newspaperman, and saved the girls and the little ironic vengeance on the boss terrorist.

It's standard spy-movie fare, decked out with trappings but ineffectual and eventually ends with an anti-terrorism flip and a plea for its slack storytelling and listless moralizing more windy than warping. It has a lot of heart but no art.

To be sure, the Preminger of long ago might have demands with "Rosebud." The new film's first instance, recalls a famous George C. Scott comment from "Anatomy of a Murder": yet how contrived, by comparison, is the closing between O'Toole (as good) and Attenborough.

Much of the blame must go to the choppy editing. Erik Lee Preminger, the director's son, inadequate performers chosen to fill several roles. But Preminger himself must bear the brunt. He's got in the way. His latest title is a deliberate nod to Welles' great "Citizen Kane," in which Preminger's "Rosebud" the spy-movie falls far short.

"Rosebud" begins with some creepy guerrillas readying an underground dungeon. Then it shifts to five pretty girls about to embark on a pleasure cruise. Before long the creepy have

kidnaped the girls, and begun making typical demands via a series of movies sent to the girls. Enter the CIA, disguised as a newspaperman, and save the girls and the little ironic vengeance on the boss terrorist.

It's standard spy-movie fare, decked out with trappings but ineffectual and eventually ends with an anti-terrorism flip and a plea for its slack storytelling and listless moralizing more windy than warping. It has a lot of heart but no art.

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Mystery lurking in an old croquet box

Long-lost documents reveal
an unknown Boswell

The Treasure of Auchinleck: The Story of the Boswell Papers, by David Buchanan. London: Heinemann. £6.50

By Robert Nye

Nothing in Boswell makes him seem so modern and plausible as his acceptance of the complexities of his own nature. He goes to bed the depth of despair, as it were, and wakes up and hearty.

That he was more of a hypocrite than the rest of us. Remorse gnawed at his conscience its own way.

But once he went to Ashbourne in the autumn of 1777, and fell under the benign influence of Samuel Johnson, he experienced something more than mere remorse — something the nature of a conversion. He stopped

drinking. He stopped chasing after pretty girls. He determined to leave behind his dissipated days and to concentrate.

Johnson provided him with a large object for concentration. More, because Johnson was himself a deeply Christian man, he provided Boswell with opportunities for thinking about matters which went beyond persons and personality.

We would know some of this story if the Boswell papers had never been found, but not all of it. David Buchanan calls his book "The Treasure of Auchinleck," and for once a rather boy's-adventure-story title is not misplaced. This is the tale of how a treasure was found. For Boswell, in writing his biography of Johnson, accumulated a great mass of papers. He also kept a daily journal and

corresponded with the most interesting literary figures of his day. Yet for more than a century all this matter was presumed lost or destroyed.

Then, about 1925, it became known that a good deal of it had survived. It was in the hands of Boswell's descendants. It was also scattered here and there — in an old croquet box stored away in an Irish castle, in the lumber-filled attic of a Scottish country house, in the loft of a farmyard outbuilding, and so on.

The task of recovering and reuniting all this mass of manuscript was undertaken by one man, an American collector, the late Col. Ralph Heyward Isham. Isham is the hero of Mr. Buchanan's story. And what a hero! For 25 years the intrepid collector tracked and searched and sifted and collated, accomplish-

ing his life's ambition to reassemble the Boswell papers in a state fit for publication, but only at the cost of near impoverishment.

In a lively prose style, Mr. Buchanan tells us what really happened to the Boswell papers after Boswell's death, and how they were hoarded by successive generations of the Boswell family. He presents Isham to us as a literary detective, employing skills of cunning and intuition to out-manoeuvre other would-be purchasers, risking his own cash in a lavish scheme of private publication, encountering devastating setbacks, surviving terrible financial pressures, fighting his way through the Scottish courts over legal ownership of the papers — right up to the happy day when he was able to sell the collection to Yale University.

As for what has happened since — Peter Quennell has written that "The Yale Editions of James Boswell's autobiographical works is a project that, when it is complete, will be one of the most impressive and interesting monuments of its kind in the whole of English literature."

This is one of those rare books which possess an excitement that communicates itself to the reader even if the reader does not much care about the subject matter. Mr. Buchanan tells the story of a literary coup, and he tells it with flair and distinction.

As for Boswell himself, if you do not care for him then I defy you to read any of the published Auchinleck papers without beginning to change your mind. They are such a complete record of human nature. And they have their moments of pure poetry, as when Boswell turns aside from self-ruin, in the days before he met Johnson, and experiences a moment in winter when the world promises rebirth of the spirit: "Snow in the night-time. The ground was all white. I like that appearance. Nature is like a man with fine linen well washed and his wig well powdered." That is from the volume "Boswell in Extremis 1776-1778," edited by Charles McWhorter and Frederick A. Pottle.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

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Overexposed Polaroid strives to recapture old lustre

By John D. Moorhead
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Hoping for the clear light of profits, Polaroid Corporation is promoting lower-cost models of its "instant photography" cameras. Market analysts, however, doubt there will be a flash bright enough to bring back that old Polaroid magic any time soon.

Polaroid stock had soared to a peak of 149 1/2 in 1973 before plummeting to 14 1/8 last year. Now it is hovering around 25. And 1974 profits were about half those of 1973, dropping from \$52 million to \$28 million.

A \$25 version of Polaroid's colorpack camera, called the Super Shooter, was launched last month, along with an improved version of the familiar peel-off-a-layer film it uses. Polaroid will have a less expensive version of its sophisticated SX-70 camera in stores by mid-May. The new camera lists for \$99.95, compared to list prices of \$104.95 and \$149.95 for the two plusher models of the SX-70. These cameras are extensively discounted, and the new model may sell for as little as \$70.

"It's a magic camera," says Polaroid vice-

president Peter Wensberg of the SX-70 series. It delivers a complete sealed print which proceeds to develop itself outside the camera — and with no help from the photographer other than his snapping the shutter.

Despite the fact that many experts find the new camera's one-step photography a major technological achievement, stock market analysts have seen the magic of this glamour company of the 60s and 70s slip away.

One former Polaroid employee wonders if Edwin Land, the brilliant inventor who developed Polaroid's ingenious cameras, "may be a little too idealistic for the marketplace."

"He may be going too much on his own fascination with the products and assuming that everyone else would be fascinated, too," suggests this young executive who was laid off when Polaroid trimmed its work force by 9 percent last year.

Mr. Land stepped out as Polaroid president in February but remains chairman of the board, chief executive officer and director of research. Polaroid's new president is William J. McCune Jr., who has played a major role in developing the company's products.

"The SX-70 was a deliberate, planned effort to move considerably beyond the boundaries of previous photo technology," says Mr. Wensberg, marketing vice-president. "It was not one step forward but dozens all at the same time."

For the present, the going is a bit rough. Polaroid officials and stock analysts familiar with the photography industry suggest some of the reasons:

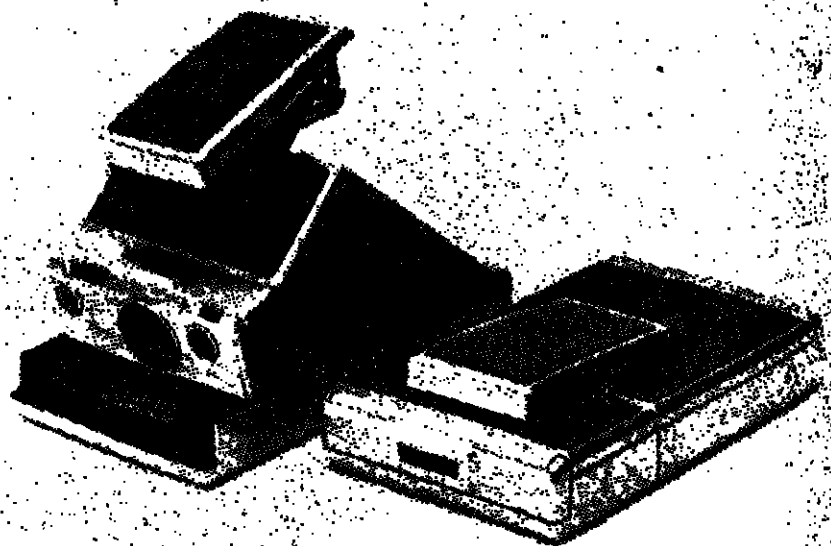
- The stock market had expected too much of SX-70, and in its disappointment turned on the company. "When bulls become bears, they get vicious," says one Wall Street analyst.

- Polaroid officials insist the sales record for the SX-70 has been good, although sales of its other cameras have been declining — and costs of sales have risen.

- The SX-70's present battery — which powers its mechanism and ejects its pictures — has a six month shelf life which means that it arrives at some dealers on the verge of exhaustion. Polaroid, after a costly research program, will announce a two-month extension of the shelf life soon.

- Demand for the SX-70 and its film is not keeping production facilities operating full tilt, and the resulting inefficiency is costly. Polaroid products, essentially luxury items, are feeling the pinch of recession.

- Eastman Kodak's expected introduction



Edwin Land's SX-70: revolutionary but problematic

of an instant photo system within the next two years has many people waiting to see what happens when Kodak pushes into Polaroid's markets.

Polaroid officials admit they have problems but are bullish about their long-term prospects.

They are in the final stages of a \$350-million capital investment program allowing them to manufacture most of their own cameras and film, instead of relying on outside contractors.

Much of this new production capability has been paid for out of current earnings; company has no long-term debt.

Stock analyst Lawrence E. Phillips of Witter & Co., also is optimistic:

"Over the next 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 years, Polaroid has a difficult time facing them. They likely to face strong competition in the chosen field. Kodak will legitimize instant photography, open up world markets, and expand the domestic market to the benefit both."

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Greek isle on Turkey's doorstep

By Nicholas Lynn
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

It seems almost impossible to spoil the beauty of the Greek islands. Rhodes, Mykonos, and Hydra, for example, never lose their magic despite hordes of visitors. But still, you might like to wander off the tourist circuit.

If so, try Kastellorizon.

A tiny Greek island lying about a mile off the coast of Turkish Anatolia, Kastellorizon can be reached only by a seven-hour steamer trip from Rhodes. The Panormitis, a ponderous steamer, makes the 72-mile journey twice a week. It is the island's only link with the outside world.

The easternmost island of the Dodecanese, Kastellorizon, is also the smallest, measuring 3.5 square miles. It is remote, even forgotten. I had heard it described only once during numerous trips to Greece. In fact when I went to book a passage there the incredulous travel agent announced that such a place did not exist.

The Panormitis makes the voyage at night. Hour after hour all that is visible are flickering lights from the coast of Turkey and shooting stars against the Milky Way.

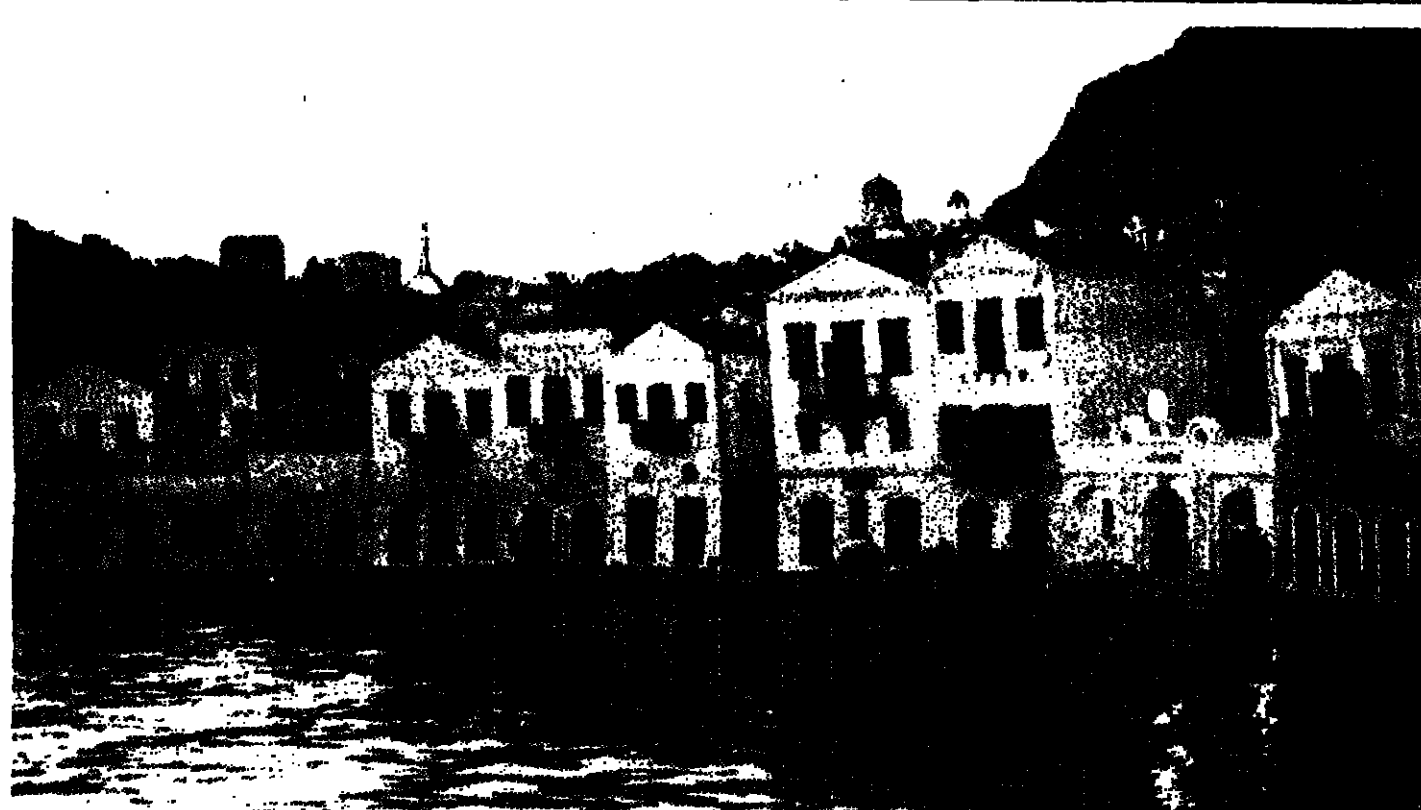
The island's harbor emerges from the darkness almost without warning. The water reflects eerie semicircles from lights planted at uneven intervals along the oblong waterfront. Behind a minaret, dating from the days when Turkey held sway over the island, one can just make out the walls of a ruined fortress built by the Venetians to guard their seaborne empire. Shattered, toy-like houses stand around the harbor, their orderly line broken by strange voids.

Then, at 9 a.m., Kastellorizon was neither asleep nor deserted. Most of its 481 inhabitants were waiting patiently at the pier for the arrival of the Panormitis.

The island's one hotel, the 15-room Magisti was full of expatriate islanders celebrating a nostalgic homecoming, so I found a room in a pension called Paradise. It cost me \$1. Kastellorizon is one of the few places in the world where it is next to impossible to spend more than \$5 a day!

Since the island's coast is rocky and beachless, the harbor basin — completely free of pollution — is a huge swimming pool day and night. On many an evening I took a leisurely moonlight swim after dinner.

Unlike the domed cubes and low-lying rectangles of the Cyclades islands to the west, Kastellorizon's houses are two or three stories high, whitewashed, and painted green or blue around windows and doorways. Nearly all the



Imposing houses crowd the waterfront of Kastellorizon's small, sheltered port

homes have wooden second-floor balconies facing the sea.

Judging from the size of its houses, many of which are now boarded up or in ruins, it is apparent that Kastellorizon has seen better days.

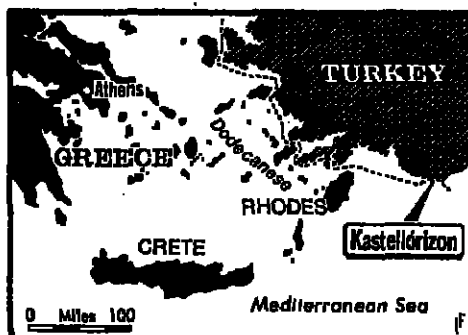
In the island's one-room museum, housed in a former Greek Orthodox church, I saw photographs of the town in the 1890s, showing well-kept houses and a harbor full of seaplanes.

It seems that a daily seaplane service operated between Paris and the island, though quite where the machines took off in the French capital is not quite clear.

Elias Diakakis, the museum's guardian, explains that Kastellorizon's families owned some 800 schooners in the 19th century, and enjoyed a virtual monopoly of shipping in the eastern Mediterranean. Its harbor was one of the few that offered safe anchorage to vessels plying between Piraeus and Cyprus and the Middle East.

Before World War I when the island was still Turkish, it was an important pilot station with bustling wharves, several European consuls, and a population of 20,000. Grapes and olives are grown on the island today, but sponge fishing is the chief industry.

Besides browsing through the museum, I spent many delightful hours swimming in the harbor and hiking in the mountains to several of the monasteries and to Kastellorizon's ancient acropolis. This latter building was erected by the Dorians — one of the two main tribes which later became the Greek people — and dedicated to their god, Apollo of Megiste, the ancient name for the island.



By Joan Forbes

The name Megiste has obscure origins. There was a Megis, mentioned in the Iliad, who fought in the Trojan War and according to legend, settled on the island. But the name in Greek also means "largest of the small archipelago," which is perhaps the more likely derivation.

The pride and joy of Kastellorizon are its churches and monasteries. Near the battered Venetian fortress at the harbor entrance are the ruins of St. Nicholas' church, a barrel-vaulted structure decorated with 11th-century Byzantine frescoes.

From there it is a short walk to the cathedral of St. Constantine across an area where scores of lovely houses were destroyed by fire during the British occupation in 1945. The cathedral was founded by the Christian Emperor, Constantine the Great, and his mother, Helen, who sought refuge from rough seas on Kastellorizon on their way to Jerusalem.

The cathedral which was totally reconstructed in 1835, includes 12 columns of red granite from the temple of Apollo at nearby Patara on the Turkish mainland. It was at this ancient Lycian port in 55 A.D. that St. Paul "found a ship crossing to Phoenicia, went on board and set sail." It is also traditionally the birthplace of St. Nicholas, renowned today as Santa Claus. A local tradition has it that during the Italian occupation of the Dodecanese the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, visited Kastellorizon and offered to exchange one of the cathedral's columns for its equivalent weight in gold. The islanders declined his offer.

Kastellorizon has its own Blue Grotto, larger and more impressive than the one on Capri. The trip by boat is best taken in the early morning or late afternoon when the low tides reveal a tiny opening in the rocks, and the sun's rays are refracted into the chamber in magnificent shades of blue.

There is some clandestine caique traffic between the island and the coast of Turkey, but there is no official port of entry on the mainland. Thus trips to places like Myre, where St. Nicholas served as a bishop before his persecution by the Roman emperor Diocletian, are impossible — unless you make friends with one of the yacht owners who sometimes visit the island.

I, personally, found no temptation to leave the blissful solitude of this minuscule island, where sunset is the most dramatic event of the day, and idle chatter with its friendly population over a fresh, grilled fish and Greek salad, the most taxing event of the evening.

The Riviera: a scent of flowers where the legions marched

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

If you prefer a smaller city than Nice but want all the beauties of the French Riviera, try Menton. Or Monte Carlo. Or Roquebrune-Cap-Martin.

"But they're expensive!" you may say. Not necessarily. Like Nice, famed for its grand hotels on its handsome Promenade des Anglais, all Riviera towns offer a range of pleasant choices.

If you stay at the Hotel de Paris or the Metropole in Monte Carlo, of course you'll pay for luxury. So try the Helvetia at the foot of the "Rock," where an adequate double room won't cost \$12, and the restaurant is excellent.

If you choose Roquebrune's Visacro on the Grand Corniche, of course you'll pay for the best. The Victoria along the sea is a little less — about \$17 for a double, with bath. If you can get a reservation at the Pension Riviera, for something like \$10 a day apiece you can have a comfortable room and delicious meals served

on a flower-scented terrace above the Mediterranean.

Menton offers a similar range along its beautiful seafront and, as with many French cities, if you write to the Syndicate d'Initiative, you'll get particulars. Often abbreviated SI, the Syndicates d'Initiative have brochures, travel information — sometimes they will even book you a room in a hotel. It's a good idea to contact the appropriate one as close to your departure date as possible to get the latest information, especially prices. The address of the SI in Menton is: Palais de l'Europe, Avenue Boyer, Menton 06, France.

Queen Victoria liked Menton, and she probably still would. Its shops, its small craft harbor, its beaches, and its spectacular mountain backdrop make it attractive.

It is an hour from Cannes by train, and it is a spectacular drive by car or bus, with Nice about halfway. Beyond Nice, the Riviera has a different character, partly because the coastal Alps lie farther back. Cannes, Antibes, and St. Tropez are favorites with the rich.

From Menton it's easy to get by bus — or car, for drivers who don't mind hairpin bends

— to the Riviera's perched villages. They cling to rocky uplands just as they did in the days when the Roman legions marched this way to Spain and Gaul.

Sainte-Agnes, with good restaurants and fabulous views, is just a half-hour trip. Eze takes a little longer. It's a strange village, an eagle's nest, and its old winding streets lead to artists' studios and shops. Its walk down to the sea was named for Friedrich Nietzsche because while walking this path, so the story goes, he developed the thesis for "Thus Spake Zarathustra." It will test your hiking endurance, but you won't need to walk back up.

Further along, by way of Nice and Cannes, lies the lovely town of Vence, well worth a day's trip to visit the Chapel of the Rosary with murals by Matisse. It's open on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Nearby is another town, Saint-Paul-de-Vence, well known for the contemporary art center buildings and gardens of the Maeght Foundation.

Along the sea between Menton and Nice is Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat; an artists' and writers' colony, is the Ile de France Museum, housed in a beautiful villa set in fine gardens. The

next town, Beaulieu, has another fascinating museum along the sea called the Karylos; a sumptuous reproduction of a Greek mansion from the time of Pericles.

Menton, within walking distance of Italy, is also a good base of visits to Italy's Riviera of the Flowers. Bordighera and San Remo are resort cities long enjoyed by Britons, and Ventimiglia, near at hand, is well worth seeing, particularly on Fridays when its great market is held under the trees in a park along the sea.

Perhaps nothing is more interesting than Old Roquebrune, immediately next to Menton, where the oldest feudal keep in France still guards the coastal routes. The old part of Menton is also interesting and so are some of Monte Carlo's oldest streets. The Monte Carlo beaches, by the way, are superb.

For this whole area, a major attraction is the music Monte Carlo offers: symphony and opera: part of the year in the charmingly baroque hall known as the Salle Garnier and summer concerts in the palace courtyard. The changing of the guard in front of Monaco's palace draws big crowds at midday.

science

Scientists still unhappy about SST and ozone

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After simmering on a back burner since 1971, the supersonic transport controversy has flared up once again.

The National Academy of Sciences recently has released a study on the effects of SSTs on the ozone layer. It concludes that currently foreseen fleets of supersonic and subsonic aircraft could have harmful effects unless jet engines are redesigned.

This contradicts some news stories which followed the release of a Department of Transportation (DOT) report on this issue. Its summary emphasized the fact that today's fleet of SSTs (30 at present) could not affect the ozone layer with their activities.

The ozone layer is a fragile zone 20 to 30 miles above the Earth's surface. It filters out much of the sun's ultraviolet light which some feel is linked to the incidence of skin cancer in Caucasians. The scientific concern that exhaust from the high-flying SSTs would thin the ozone layer led to cancellation of the American SST program.

As news reports that SSTs had been cleared of environmental charges spread, many of the scientists who participated in the DOT study became upset. They felt that the summary prepared by DOT, although factually correct,

was misleading. They felt that the news stories made it appear that the original concerns which led to cancellation of the SST project were groundless.

The academy in issuing its report has attempted to counter this impression. It calls for international measures to regulate and redesign jet engines so large fleets of aircraft will not deplete the ozone.

According to Prof. Henry G. Booker of the University of California at San Diego, who directed the second study, the authors of the DOT report in a letter addressed to him agree that their investigation "clearly supports the validity of concerns voiced by perceptive scientists in 1970" and that strict measures might be needed to protect the ozone.

Unneeded goods boost waste volume in U.S.

By the Associated Press

Washington
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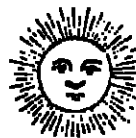
"Ludicrous as an electric bowl to ripen fruit sounds, considerable consumer demand could be generated through an advertising campaign," suggested Karen A. Wendt of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

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people

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By Monty Hoyt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"People are always asking me, 'Why do you spend so much time trying to save animals when there are so many people to be saved?'" says Felipe Benavides, a Peruvian former diplomat who recently received a \$50,000 prize as one of the world's leading wildlife conservationists.

"My answer to them is quite simple," he continues, his fiery eyes and rapid gestures freezing to express utter seriousness. "In saving animals, I am saving people."

More than 20 years ago, this tireless crusader ended a distinguished diplomatic career, during which he had been Peru's consul general in London and New York and had served in other European capitals.

It was a shy, sheepish-looking relative of the llama, the vicuña, which persuaded him to leave that promising career. A wild, high-strung animal, the vicuña faced extinction. Valued for its wool, considered the finest in the world, its numbers had dropped from over 400,000 early in the century to less than 5,000.

First, Mr. Benavides cajoled the government of Peru to set up a vicuña reserve. Then he got Peru and Bolivia to issue strict laws banning the killing and exporting of vicuña wools and furs. Then he persuaded Argentina and Chile to join in the four-nation La Paz agreement to save the vicuña.

But that wasn't enough. Campaigning diligently, he succeeded in getting the United States and Great Britain to stop importing vicuña.

Soon the day will come, Mr. Benavides foretells, when rich vicuña wool will once

again be humanely sheared from these undomesticated animals, as it was from early Incan times. Again competing on the world market with cashmere and other fine wools, vicuña can provide Peru with a valuable, renewable resource.

Vicuña in Peru are beginning to revive (they now stand at 23,000). So this ambassador for wildlife has turned his main attraction to saving other animals. He has convinced his government to ban the trade, trapping, and killing of 16 other endangered species including the spectacled bear, the condor, flamingo, chinchilla, Andean deer, and guanaco (another llama relative).

Last year, he convinced Peru to ban the export of wild animals altogether.

"Now nothing comes out of our country. You see what I did was to nationalize all wildlife. I don't believe animals should be used for the benefit of a few traders. They belong to everybody," Mr. Benavides says.

In his spare moments, he joined forces with the late Charles A. Lindbergh to stop the killing of blue whales by a Peruvian whaling company. He founded the Lima zoo and was the guiding force in establishing Manu National Park, the largest such park in South America. Most recently, he has been involved in setting up a rare marine sanctuary and national park on Paracas Peninsula, a priceless pre-Incan archaeological site.

This energetic defender of "the fourth world," as he calls it, was selected in January by the World Wildlife Fund to be the first recipient of the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize. Mr. Benavides stood out from among 528 nominations in 42 countries. His prize money will help fund a biological research institute at Paracas, Peru.

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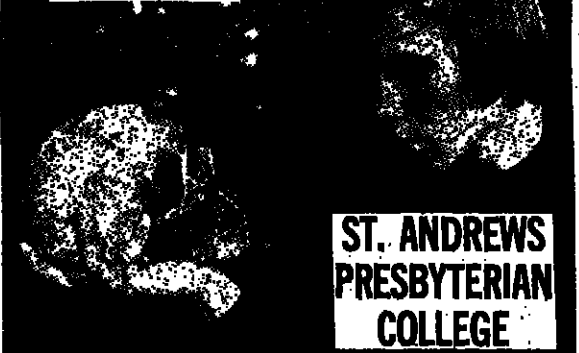
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'Accept Only the True'

Martin N. Heafer of Houston, Texas, lectures in The Mother Church

Christian Science lecturer Martin N. Heafer, C.S.B., urged an audience in Boston yesterday to put serious effort into learning about God as "the one source of all that is true and good."

He cited the example of Christ Jesus in accepting "only true good, spiritual good, rather than the lies of sickness or sin."

To do this, said Mr. Heafer, is to accept what the Apostle Paul called "the mind of Christ," or, as the lecturer put it, the "divine Mind that gives us the true idea of God and man."

A former business executive, Mr. Heafer, who comes from Houston, Texas, became a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in 1984 and a teacher of Christian Science in 1987. He spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"Accept Only the True" was the title of his lecture.

Mr. Heafer was introduced by Clem W. Collins, First Reader of The Mother Church. The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

I'm sure you've all had the same experience as I had the other day. I was listening to the news on TV and at a break the announcer said, "I'll be right back after this message." It struck me more forcibly than ever before that what followed wasn't really a message at all — it was a sales pitch for calla lily bulbs. Now I love beautiful flowers, but I wasn't interested just then in hearing about calla lily bulbs. But, I thought: "Why I don't have to listen to that! I can turn it off." And I did.

Just so, we're all confronted at times with what we might think of as sales pitches of another kind — suggestions of sickness, lack, failure, dissatisfaction, as well as temptations to do things we know are wrong. But in the same way that we can turn off a TV set, we can stop listening to these suggestions or believing they're irresistible. And when we do, a wonderful thing happens. Good begins to appear in our experience.

But even to turn off a TV set or tune in to a better channel, we have to know something about a TV set. If we'd never seen one, we wouldn't know how to turn it off; we might even think there was nothing we could do about what we were seeing and hearing.

So it is with changing our thoughts and experience. We need to know how to turn evil off and how to switch to the good that's everywhere at hand — how to accept the true and make it our own. Unless we learn how to do this, our lives may be unsatisfying and unproductive.

So let's consider together this evening how to consciously take our thoughts from God, the one source of all that is true and good.

There's a story of the little girl who was drawing a picture. Her mother looked over her shoulder and said, "Cheryl, what are you drawing?" The little girl replied, "I'm making a picture of God." "But," said the mother, "how can you draw a picture of God? No one knows what God looks like." "Mother," said the little girl, "when I get finished, everybody will know what God looks like."

Now, of course, we can't picture God physically, but we're all forming our concept of God in thought, whether we realize it or not. We know there's something outside of ourselves, some power, Intelligence, Love, call it God or whatever. We can't see or feel or sense Him physically. But we can get a clear mental sense of what God is by knowing Him as Spirit, as pure Love, by having some idea of Him as

absolute Truth, by realizing Him to be the one infinite Mind and source of Intelligence.

These spiritual concepts may seem vague and intangible to the physical senses, but our perception of them through our spiritual senses tells us what God is.

So like little Cheryl, when we correctly form our idea of God, we surely know what He is. We learn God as the one infinite Mind or Intelligence, the source of all true thought and of all good.

Can right ideas of God have anything to do with our physical bodies? Well, they have everything to do with them. For instance, let's take some physical activity such as football.

When watching a football game on TV, as the action becomes intense, you hear the announcer say, "And the adrenalin begins to flow." He's indicating that the men playing are becoming capable of greater mental and physical effort supposedly due to the force of the adrenalin secreted into their bloodstreams. But what really tells the body that the situation demands "all-out" effort and empowers the limbs to add that extra speed? Why, the thought of the player, of course.

Prayerful thinking

I remember an experience I had along these lines in my early years. Due to certain circumstances, I'd started school when I was four years old and as a result qualified for entrance to a university at the early age of 14. The university authorities were satisfied as to my academic qualifications and mental ability but were doubtful that a boy of 14 could meet the physical demands of a college freshman. So they decided I had to pass certain physical tests — a sort of mini-decathlon. I must run a hundred yards in a certain time, swim 50 yards, and so on. Well, for a boy of 14 to take tests designed for the average 18-year-old college freshman was quite a challenge. As I was running, jumping and swimming, you can be sure my adrenalin was flowing!

But before I took these tests, I did a lot of prayerful thinking. I realized that the same divine Mind which had been the source of my capacity as a student would provide me with the energy and strength that I needed to pass these tests. The measureless power of God would enable me to do what was right and to accomplish this good purpose.

I saw that I couldn't be made afraid or doubtful by believing that I was dependent on human will or my own meager physical strength. I was depending completely upon divine Principle, Mind, and not on anything human. I further realized that man is never immature, but always the individual representative of God, divine Mind, complete and expressing all God's qualities.

Well, I didn't break any track records, but I did pass the tests! And went on to get my degree. And you know, I was never again in a physical test that has stood me in good stead ever since.

The activating power behind all right accomplishment comes from God, divine Mind, not brain, stimulated by adrenalin or any other type of matter. The physical actions and reactions viewed in brain and bloodstream are the effects of thought, not causes. So-called brain waves are only simulated thought. They're no more real thinking than manning a flight trainer is real flying!

True thought is something else. It's thought rooted in goodness, unselfish love, purity —

spiritual qualities which come to us from God, Spirit. As we become conscious of these qualities of God — love, peace, joy, intelligence — as we dwell quietly with them, we're truly thinking — we confidently turn off evil and increasingly experience only good. And there's nothing uncertain or random about this. It's scientific; it's the application to human affairs of pure spiritual Truth.

In order to perceive and recognize God as the one all-governing Mind, we not only have to turn off suggestions of suffering, but also we have to turn off relying on matter as the source of good, of pleasure, of comfort. This is an important point. To find continuing good in our lives, we must be willing to live more spiritually, more close to God, as Spirit. This demands that we express the spiritual qualities of love and true spiritual joy, rather than aim for merely material comfort, ease and success.

A woman many greatly admire came to this recognition, at the cost of guaranteed material comfort and ease. And great good resulted not only for herself but for the whole world.

She was alone, separated from her husband, disowned by her family, living on a very small income, staying in boardinghouses, mending and mending her own clothes. Her wealthy sister offered to build her a home and settle enough money on her to make her independent. But there was a catch — that she give up her search for the infinite source of all that is true and good which she believed could be found through prayer — prayers like those of Christ Jesus which healed the sick.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, chose not to take this path of comfort and ease which could have been hers. Rather she chose to seek eternal Truth, a clearer understanding of the spiritual facts of good which underlie human existence. And thousands have come to know their real spiritual identity because she discovered the true nature of God, good, as divine Truth and of man as divine Mind's wholly spiritual idea. Her sister, Abigail, may not have comprehended Mary's refusal. But Mary knew she could not do otherwise. When it came right down to it she had no choice.

Message of divine good

In the years that followed Mrs. Eddy gloried in all-demanding spiritual and humane labors. She wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, constantly revising it until its inspired message of divine good comes through as we read it today with the utmost clarity. She also established the Church of Christ, Scientist, with its purpose to "reinstill primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17).

So the primitive healing truths taught by Christ Jesus have been reinstated and strengthened in this century by following the Christ teachings and example, as Mrs. Eddy did. They are motivated by Jesus' promise: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also" (John 14:12).

So, all of us, as we learn that God is the one infinite Mind, governing all true thought, can actively accept the spiritual good that's always present.

But there seems to be another source of thought, of motivation, in addition to divine Mind — a second mind, which would tempt us to accept evil as inevitable. It would have us believe there's another creation not made by

God, good, and that means another creation. What can we say about this?

Well, it's obviously quite true that in the world around us we see sickness and a painful, unhappy, sorrowful events of many kinds. All these are the result of our mind only believing in many, separate powers, minds, apart from the one infinite divine Mind. And this belief arises from the false concept of man as a material mortal.

Yet the truth is that man isn't a material mortal controlled by a physical brain or personal mind of his own. He's a spiritual idea which has no mind but God. His identity consists of expressing God. He's an erroneous suggestion of many powers, minds, accepting and giving out evil thoughts. These are called collectively in the Bible the carnal or fleshly mind; in Christian Science we call it mortal mind. But this belief in a mind or mind apart from God isn't the way it really is.

True cause is God

Evil doesn't have a real cause, for true cause is God, the one Mind. And since He is God, what He causes is completely good. Then any appearance of evil is due to mistaken belief that it's real and has a cause. But evil has no cause, no source, no identity, because it being is in God and therefore good, healthy, happy. This is the scientific basis, the absolute divine Truth, on which Christian Science bases their prayers. When we realize this, we stop believing in a second mind, mortal mind, and we begin to turn evil off for ourselves and others. One result is that immediately we feel ourselves free moral agents, able to reject the temptation to sin.

True morality doesn't come from human rules but from divine wisdom. It's not the product of the Victorian age or any other of its early written record is in the commandments of Moses, and it came to full flower in the grace and truth exemplified by Jesus' results from divine absolute Truth, revealing man to us as the pure, spiritually ideal image and likeness of God instead of as a carnal, sensually and selfishness.

Man isn't a sinner. If man were a sinner, he would be a sinner and this is unthinkable because man is God's reflection. A mortal because he believes man has to, or because he believes man wants to. But in both of these instances, he's mistaken. Man isn't a mortal because by his very nature he accepts divine selfhood as the reflection of pure Mind.

Scientific prayer is an impregnable defense against the deceptive suggestions of mortal mind.

A young friend of mine learned this. He really didn't want to do wrong, but a single, very attractive young fellow in his class yielded to the misleading impulses of mortal mind. He told me frankly that he was "weak" with different girls. It seemed he couldn't help himself. But he felt guilty and remorseful and yearned for moral reform.

When he talked with me about it I asked him what his desire to turn off sensuality and do what was right was of God and then I determined in his experience: that he allowed the purity and wisdom which were God's heritage to be expressed in his mind, freed from the suggestions that he must go to physical, willful impulses to do what he called manhood.

My young friend agreed with the statements of truth, but said, more or less, "I

to do this, but when I'm confronted with a provocative situation, I just become unglued and my good resolutions go down the drain." I brought out that he didn't have to depend on his own ability to resist. He could put himself into God's hands; and God was the only power. That there actually was only one Mind, God, which could furnish him with all the moral courage, all the spiritual strength he needed to accept his own true, God-like thoughts; that it wasn't a question of obedience to someone else's rules of conduct, but simply following God's rule of wisdom and purity, the rule of his own true spiritual nature.

He began to see that he couldn't be confused to believe that he was confronted with an irresistible biological urge; but it was simply a stupid, unintelligent suggestion that he do something he didn't want to do.

He left my office in a changed, uplifted state of mind. He saw himself as God's man, pure, intelligent and rightly guided, not ever having to yield to these sensual temptations. He had a new confidence in his God-given dominion — and in the months that followed he was able to prove it.

And sickness is no less a result of belief in a mind apart from God than is sin. A sick experience is determined by acceptance of the suggestions of this supposed mind, not by physical conditions. Sometimes these suggestions present themselves as our own thought, sometimes as the weight of the whole world's belief in heredity, contagion, accident, or whatever it may be. But when we accept God as the source of all true thought, we can effectively resist the temptation to be sick also. And, of course, once we realize sickness like sin is a temptation, we know we don't have to yield to it — and we certainly don't want to.

Health is a spiritual fact which is always present. When we realize health is the reality, we lose the belief in disease and it disappears, because we're no longer projecting it on the body by believing it to be there.

The greatest healer

Now if this seems like a very radical thought to you — that sickness is no less a temptation than sin — let me tell you how a man was healed of paralysis.

He had to be carried on a stretcher everywhere he went by some faithful friends. They thought they knew how he could be healed, but they had to get their friend into a certain house in order to accomplish it. There were crowds of people in the way. But they were ingenious. They carried their paralyzed friend up on to the top of the house, took out a part of the roof and let him down through the roof into the room.

And there was someone there, a man who consistently turned to God for his thoughts. This man, Christ Jesus, proved his perfect Christliness by his obedience and as a result was the greatest healer of all times.

But picture this scene. The paralyzed man, lying on his stretcher, finally reaching Jesus through the valiant efforts of his friends. And what does Jesus say to him? Why, this, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee" (Mark 2:5). Now, what kind of reaction did Jesus get to this startling statement? Here was a man needing physical healing, but Jesus talks about forgiving his sins! The people standing around were just as startled as you might have been when I said a moment ago that sickness was no less a temptation than sin. The hypocritical scribes and Pharisees standing about didn't say anything to Jesus. They knew the marvelous things he could do, and that the people loved him, so they didn't dare say anything out loud in opposition.

But they must have thought plenty! And Jesus perceived their thoughts and answered them: "Whether it is easier to say to the sick of the palsy, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' or to say, 'Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?' But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (he saith to the sick of the palsy,) . . . Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house." And the story continues, "Immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth . . ." (Mark 2:9-12).

This is how the greatest and most scientific healer of all healed physical sickness — in the same way that he healed sin. In other words, he showed those he healed how to make a better, more Godlike choice of thoughts — by turning off mortal mind and yielding to the power of the one divine Mind. We can go and do likewise.

Now it's true some illnesses may seem to be caused by some moral fault but I'm not saying it's a sin to be sick. It's like this: sickness and sin both result from not turning to God for our thoughts or not knowing how to. When we reject mortal mind's temptation to believe in evil as real, this obliterates and heals sickness in the same way as it forgives and destroys sin, because both sin and sickness are mistaken beliefs. As Jesus did, we can accept only true good, spiritual good, rather than believe the lies of sickness or sin. To do this is to accept what the Apostle Paul called "the mind of Christ" (1 Cor. 2:16), the divine Mind that gives us the true idea of God and man and our whole experience.

Scientific truth glimpsed

Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science in 1868 when she glimpsed the scientific truth underlying Jesus' question: "Whether it is easier to say, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' or to say, 'Arise, take up thy bed and walk?'" She saw what Jesus meant; that sickness is due to incorrect thoughts — to the belief in an existence apart from Spirit — just as sin is. She writes: "Any supposed information, coming from the body or from inert matter as if either were intelligent, is an illusion of mortal mind, — one of its dreams. Realize that the evidence of the senses is not to be accepted in the case of sickness, any more than it is in the case of sin" (Science and Health, p. 385-6).

Her glimpse of this scientific fact at this time brought her from the threat of death back to health. In the following 45 years her vision of the Christ, Truth, gradually grew brighter and she won her way to the complete revelation of divine Science. This rich legacy — Christian Science — explains and reveals how each one of us can be free from sickness, sin, and eventually mortality itself. We can turn off the evil suggestions of a mind apart from God and accept wholeheartedly the divine Mind, God, good.

Prayer of conviction

The prayer of spiritual conviction has nothing to do with words. It's not the words we use in our prayers that matter, however precise and correct they may be. It's how scientifically we're thinking, how much we're one with our right desires and let "the mind of Christ" be in us.

We must really mean it when we pray. Really mean it like a farmer I once heard about. He had three cats. In his kitchen door he cut three holes for them to go outside. When asked why he made three holes, one for each cat, instead of letting them all use the same hole, he replied, "When I say 'cat,' I mean 'cat!'"

We can say almost anything, but it's our thoughts that express our true desires. Eddy puts it this way: "Words may belie desire, and pour forth a hypocrite's prayer; but thoughts are our honest conviction" ("No and Yes," p. 40). When our prayer is to express God, to have the Mind which is in Christ, and we're willing to unselfishly give up a sense of mind and personality separate from Christ, this prayer never fails. Because we're then expressing God, Truth, the one divine Mind, and the solid conviction of good comes to us because we're one with His omnipotence.

It's not you as a human, mortal being having a false sense of selfhood that heals. It's you, as you bear witness to the unselfed love of God.

he stilled the stormy waters when they threatened the lives of his friends.

He even set aside death itself. He refused to bow down to that so-called irresistible event, which is mistakenly believed by some to be God's will. He didn't believe God would give parents a lovely child, and then take it away for no apparent reason. Or that one could become sick and die from exposure endured in caring for a sick friend. He knew that God's thoughts, expressed in our thinking, produced no such evil results and he proved this time and again.

Jesus was completely free from any sense of egotism, any sense of a mind separate from Christ. He expressed the true humility which is required for man to express the powerful ideas of Love. Without love he couldn't have done his mighty works. Without unselfish love, we, too, can't accomplish anything worthwhile. When we have "the mind of Christ," we do express pure love, because God, divine Mind, is infinite Love itself. As we humbly relinquish human will, pride, selfishness, self-protectiveness, we begin to express the Christly love which identifies our true selfhood. Then, as with Jesus, our meekness becomes mightiness. We're able to pray with conviction and accomplish the good we want to.

For example, I know a man who was gradually losing his physical powers through the so-called aging process. He couldn't run as fast, or hit a golf ball as hard, or move about as quickly as he used to. He was somewhat disturbed by this confrontation with the seemingly irresistible forces of matter, claiming to be the relentless process of aging and decline.

As he prayed to overcome this problem he suddenly thought, "Why, I can love! I can love as well, or better, than I ever did! The passing of time, the revolution of the earth about the sun, doesn't in any way affect my ability to love. I can love more and more as time goes on." With this spiritual conviction a great sense of uplift and inspiration came to him. From that time on he became more agile, more active, less afraid of decline and decay, as he expressed more genuine spiritual love.

Healing experienced

She realized that while she was saying the words correctly and trying to believe them, she hadn't selflessly put her whole heart into it. She was still fearing for herself and believing that the physical condition had to change first before she was healed.

Then, she resolutely turned on these false thoughts as unacceptable. She knew they weren't from God because they weren't truly good. She insisted she didn't have to accept anything but the true and good.

Some lines of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 134) well express her thinking!

The thought of Thee is mightier far Than sin and pain and sorrow are.

The solid conviction of divine Truth came to her. She realized that physical conditions weren't determinative, that God had already answered her prayer, and no evidence of physical sense to the contrary could deny the spiritual fact that she was healed.

And she was! The blood clot, pain, and inflammation disappeared completely.

So whether the temptation is to do something wrong, to fear we might make a wrong decision, or be sick, we don't have to give in to it. Instead we can accept the true good that God is always pouring out for us. Accepting the one divine Mind, God, as our Mind, enables us to be in complete control of our bodies, our human experience, our lives, and they become harmonious and happy.

We find an ever-increasing awareness of our true selves as the sons and daughters of God, having the mind which was in Christ Jesus. We're capable of expressing more pure, unselfish, divine Love, the love which must always precede the real man. We become convinced that our scientific prayers have already been answered by divine Love, and therefore heal.

We understand that the true, the good of God is all we ever really have to accept.

It's you, as you witness the truth as Christ Jesus did, the truth that man is spiritual and perfect.

A woman I knew was healed of a severe eye problem through the scientific prayer of spiritual conviction and unselfed love. She had accidentally pierced her eyeball with a metal object. Even though she was able to carry on her daily activities, she was very conscious of the pain each time she blinked her eyes. She began to be afraid she might lose her sight in that eye.

She asked for help from a Christian Science practitioner and they prayed steadily for several days. Finally, she felt she was being healed. The pain, the discomfort, and the fear disappeared. But there was still a dark clot on the surface of the eyeball. Then one day, sometime later, the eye began to turn again, and became very uncomfortable. Fear and discouragement rushed into her thinking. She thought to herself: "Why isn't this healed? Why aren't our prayers answered, I'm praying as hard and earnestly as I can and so is the practitioner." Then it came to her, "Do I really mean it when I say I'm willing to have the Mind which was also in Christ Jesus? Do I really believe that God heals everything and is healing me?"

She realized that while she was saying the words correctly and trying to believe them, she hadn't selflessly put her whole heart into it. She was still fearing for herself and believing that the physical condition had to change first before she was healed.

Then, she resolutely turned on these false thoughts as unacceptable. She knew they weren't from God because they weren't truly good. She insisted she didn't have to accept anything but the true and good.

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A short article on Christian Science appears daily on The Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled: Everything we need.

French/German

A time for diplomacy—not guns

By Joseph C. Harsch

Western foreign policy in the foreseeable future is going to have to lean more heavily on diplomacy than on guns — and this may turn out to be a gain, not a loss.

True, there must be military strength behind effective diplomacy. (There must also be a sound economy and a confidence by people in the competence of their government.) But looking back over the long road which has led to the collapse of American policy in Vietnam one cannot help but notice that there were times along that road when diplomacy might have served the United States better than its guns.

Let's start with the summer of 1949 when the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was collapsing before the advance of the Communist armies. It was a situation similar to the one prevailing today in Vietnam. The United States backed the Chiang government, but did so against the advice of many of its experts on China.

Many of the "old China hands," diplomats

who had spent much of their lives in China, who knew the language, the people, the history, and the characteristics of China argued that the Communists were bound to win, that backing Chiang would mean tying the influence of the U.S. in China to failure, and that the only practicable, sensible course would be to cut loose from Chiang and at least keep the diplomatic channels open to the inevitable new rulers of China.

Those who gave such advice were denounced as being pro-Communist and their careers were in most cases ruined. But they were not pro-Communists. They didn't want the Communists to win. But they did believe that Mao Tse-tung's forces were bound to win and that the only practical course open was to accept this as the factual basis of American policy.

If their advice had been accepted and acted upon from 1949, how different would history have been?

First, it is possible, indeed even probable, there would never have been the North Korean attack on South Korea, hence no

Korean war. In the absence of a Korean war the breach between Moscow and Peking might have opened in 1950 instead of in 1960. After all, the Russians looted Manchuria beginning in 1945 as thoroughly as they looted everything their armies overran in Europe. And the Chinese resented that looting then as bitterly as did the Europeans.

Had there been no Korean war, no open and avowed hostility between Washington and Peking, and no answering alliance between Moscow and Peking, there would have been no real occasion for American interference in Vietnam, hence no Vietnam war.

Professional diplomacy does not operate by ideology. It is concerned with "realpolitik." It thinks in terms of the long-term practical interests of a nation regardless of the race, creed, or color of other peoples.

It would have been practical and realistic for the U.S. to gear its policy toward China to the theory of offering China an alternative to the Soviet alliance. The enormous advantages which have resulted since President Nixon did offer the Chinese that alternative are so

manifest that they give impressive support to the original arguments of those "old China hands" in 1949. It is merely an irony of history that the same Richard Nixon who persuaded them at that time came to adopt their policy, and to prove that they were sound in their reading of the China situation and in their proposals for handling it.

The more today's American diplomats study the story of events in Asia from the original adoption of a policy of hostility toward China the more they are likely to conclude that the American role was played the wrong way all the way down. But now we are at the end of that road. It's time for a new start. Congress has grown acutely allergic to the idea of using guns where perhaps diplomacy might do as well or better.

For a time at least Washington must rely heavily on diplomacy. Considering how poor the primary reliance on guns has worked in Asia, necessity may well be the mother of a new era in American foreign policy which should work — certainly no worse than the old and perhaps much better.

Eine Ära der Diplomatie — nicht der Waffen

Von Joseph C. Harsch

In absehbarer Zeit wird sich der Westen in seiner Außenpolitik mehr auf Diplomatie als auf Waffen verlassen müssen — und dies mag sich als ein Gewinn, nicht als ein Nachteil erweisen. Zugegeben, erfolgreiche Diplomatie muß durch militärische Stärke gestützt werden. (Aber eine gesunde Wirtschaft und das Vertrauen des Volkes in die Fähigkeit seiner Regierung sind ebenso vonnöten.) Blickt man jedoch auf den langen Weg zurück, der zum Zusammenbruch des amerikanischen Vietnampolitik führte, so kann man nicht umhin festzustellen, daß mitunter die Diplomatie den Vereinigten Staaten auf diesem Wege einen besseren Dienst erwiesen hätte als ihre Waffen.

Binnen wir mit dem Sommer 1949, als die Regierung des Generalissimos Tschiang Kai-schek unter dem Vorwand der kommunistischen Armeen zusammenbrach. Damals herrschte eine ähnliche Situation wie die heute in Vietnam. Die USA unterstützten — entgegen dem Rat vieler ihrer China-Experten — die Regierung Tschiang Kai-schek.

Viele der "alten China-Hasen," Diplomaten, die einen großen Teil ihres Lebens in China zugebracht hatten, die die Sprache, die Menschen, die Geschichte und die Eigenarten Chinas

kannnten, vertraten den Standpunkt, daß die Kommunisten ganz gewiß siegen würden, daß die USA, wenn sie Tschiang Kai-schek unterstützten, ihren Einfluß in China verlieren würden und daß der einzig praktische und vernünftige Kurs darin bestehe, die Bindungen zu Tschiang Kai-schek zu lösen und zumindest die diplomatischen Kanäle zu den unvermeidlichen neuen Herrschern Chinas offenzuhalten.

Diejenigen, die solchen Rat erteilten, wurden als pro-kommunistisch denunziert, und in den meisten Fällen waren sie, was ihre Laufbahn betraf, ruiniert. Aber sie waren nicht pro-kommunistisch. Sie wollten nicht, daß die Kommunisten den Sieg davontrügen. Doch sie waren davon überzeugt, daß die Streitkräfte Mao Tse-tungs gewinnen würden und daß der einzige praktische Kurs, den sie verfolgen konnten, darin bestand, dies als die faktische Grundlage der amerikanischen Politik zu akzeptieren.

Wenn ihr Rat angenommen und von 1949 an befolgt worden wäre, wie wäre dann die geschichtliche Entwicklung verlaufen?

Zunächst einmal ist es möglich, ja sogar wahrscheinlich, daß Nordkorea niemals Südkorea angegriffen und es daher keinen Koreakrieg gegeben hätte. Und ohne einen Koreakrieg wäre es vielleicht bereits 1950 anstatt 1960 zu

dem Bruch zwischen Moskau und Peking gekommen. Die Russen hätten sich schließlich Anfang 1945 die Mandchurie ebenso gründlich geplündert wie alles, was ihre Armeen in Europa überrannten. Und die Chinesen waren damals ebenso verbittert über die Plünderung wie die Europäer.

Hätte es keinen Koreakrieg gegeben, keine offen erklärte Feindseligkeit zwischen Washington und Peking und infolgedessen kein Bündnis zwischen Moskau und Peking, dann hätte Amerika keinen wirklichen Grund gehabt, sich in Vietnam einzuschalten, und somit wäre es nicht zu einem Vietnamkrieg gekommen.

Die diplomatische Kunst läßt sich nicht von Ideologien leiten. Ihr geht es um die "Realpolitik." Sie denkt in Begriffen von langfristigen praktischen Interessen eines Landes, ungeachtet der Rasse, des Glaubens oder der Hautfarbe anderer Völker.

Es wäre praktisch und realistisch gewesen, wenn die USA sich in ihrer China-Politik darauf eingestellt hätten, China eine Alternative zu der sowjetischen Allianz zu bieten. Die ungeheuren Vorteile, die sich herausgeschält haben, seit Präsident Nixon den Chinesen diese Alternative anbot, sind so klar erkennbar, daß sie die ursprünglichen Argumente jener "alten China-Hasen" aus dem Jahre 1949 beträchtlich

erhöhten. Es ist lediglich eine Ironie der Geschichte, daß derselbe Richard Nixon, der sie damals verfolgte, sich schließlich ihre politische Auffassung zu eigen machte und bewies, daß die Lage in China richtig eingeschätzt hatten und daß ihre Empfehlungen, wie sich die USA verhalten sollten, gut gewesen waren.

Je mehr sich die amerikanischen Diplomaten von heute mit den Ereignissen in Asien befassen, anfangen bei der ursprünglich verfolgten politischen Linie der Feindseligkeit gegenüber China, desto eher kommt ihnen der Gedanke, daß die Amerikaner ihre Rolle von Anfang an falsch gespielt haben. Nun sind wir aber am Ende dieses Weges angelangt. Es ist an der Zeit, neu anzufangen. Der Kongreß ist sehr empfänglich geworden gegen den Gedanken, zu den Waffen zu greifen, wo die Diplomatie genauso viel, wenn nicht mehr, erreichen mag.

Mindestens eine Zeitlang muß sich nun Washington fest auf die Diplomatie verlassen. Wenn man bedenkt, wie wenig Amerika dadurch erreicht hat, daß es sich in Asien hauptsächlich auf Waffen verließ, mag die Notwendigkeit wohl die Mutter einer neuen Ära der amerikanischen Außenpolitik sein, die erfolgreich sein sollte — bestimmt wird sie nicht schlimmer sein als die alte, und vielleicht viel besser.

L'heure de la diplomatie — non des canons

par Joseph C. Harsch

Il faudra dans le futur prévisible que la politique étrangère de l'Ouest se repose beaucoup plus sur la diplomatie que sur les canons — ce qui sera très probablement un avantage, non un inconvénient.

Assurément, la diplomatie efficace doit s'appuyer sur la force militaire. (Elle doit également s'accompagner d'une économie saine et de la confiance de la nation dans la compétence du gouvernement.) Mais regardant en arrière sur la longue route qui a abouti à l'effondrement de la politique américaine au Vietnam, on ne peut s'empêcher de noter que parfois, tout au long, il y a eu des moments où la diplomatie aurait pu servir les États-Unis mieux que les canons.

Commençons avec l'été de 1949 au moment où le gouvernement du généralissimo Tschang-Kai chek est en train de s'effondrer devant l'avance des armées communistes. La situation ressemble alors à celle qui régnait aujourd'hui au Vietnam. Les U.S.A. épaulent le gouvernement de Tschang, mais ceci à l'encontre des conseils que produisent un grand nombre de leurs experts en affaires chinoises.

Bien des diplomates, « vétérans de la Chine », qui avaient vécu une grande

partie de leur vie en Chine et connaissent sa langue, ses habitants, son histoire et ses particularités, insistent qu'assurément les communistes allaient être vainqueurs, que le fait d'appuyer Tschang signifiait que l'influence américaine en Chine serait vouée à l'échec, et que la seule voie pratique et sensée à adopter consisterait à rompre avec Tschang et à tout le moins à garder la voie diplomatique ouverte à l'égard des nouveaux dirigeants de la Chine.

Pareils conseillers furent dénoncés comme pro-communistes et dans la plupart des cas leur carrière sombra. Ils n'étaient toutefois pas pro-communistes. Ils ne voulaient pas la victoire des communistes. Mais ils pensaient en effet que les forces de Mao-Tse-toung allaient, à n'en pas douter, la victoire et que la seule solution pratique consistait à accepter cet état de choses comme base effective de la ligne de conduite américaine.

Si leur conseil avait été accepté et suivi en 1949, dans quelle mesure les événements historiques eussent-ils été différents?

Premièrement, il est possible, même probable, que l'attaque de la Corée du Nord contre la Corée du Sud n'aurait jamais eu lieu, donc pas de guerre de Corée. Sans guerre de Corée, la brèche

entre Moscou et Pékin aurait pu s'ouvrir en 1950 au lieu de 1960. Après tout, les Russes ont pillé la Mandchourie au début de 1945 aussi totalement qu'ils ont pillé tout ce que leurs armées avaient conquis en Europe. Et, à l'époque, les Chinois ont déploré cette mise à sac aussi amèrement que les Européens.

S'il n'y avait eu ni guerre de Corée, ni brèche ouverte et avouée entre Washington et Pékin, et aucune alliance correspondante entre Moscou et Pékin, il n'y aurait eu aucune véritable occasion d'interférence américaine au Vietnam; et par conséquent pas de guerre du Vietnam.

La diplomatie professionnelle n'opère pas par idéologie. Elle s'intéresse à la "Realpolitik." Elle pense du point de vue des intérêts pratiques à long terme d'une nation, sans se soucier de la race, de la croyance ou de la couleur des autres peuples.

Il eût été de nature pratique et réaliste pour les U.S.A. de diriger leur politique chinoise vers une théorie offrant à ce pays une alternative à l'alliance soviétique. Les avantages énormes réalisés depuis que le président Nixon a effectivement offert cette alternative aux Chinois sont si manifestes que les arguments de ces « vétérans de la Chine » en 1949 en

reçoivent un soutien impressionnant. N'est-ce qu'une ironie de l'histoire que même Richard Nixon qui les a persécutés à l'époque, en vint à adopter leur politique et à prouver qu'ils avaient raison dans leur évaluation de la situation chinoise et dans qu'ils proposaient pour faire face à cette situation.

Aujourd'hui les diplomates américains étudient à nouveau les événements d'Asie à partir de l'adoption d'une politique originale d'hostilité envers la Chine, et plus ils sont susceptibles de conclure que le rôle de l'Amérique a été mal joué d'un bout à l'autre. Mais à présent nous sommes arrivés au bout de cette route. Il est temps de prendre un nouveau départ. Le Congrès est devenu extrêmement large quant à l'idée d'employer des canons là où la diplomatie pourrait peut-être faire tout aussi bien ou mieux.

Pour un temps en tout cas, Washington doit s'appuyer fortement sur la diplomatie. Quand on considère les résultats obtenus en Asie en s'appuyant de prime abord sur les armes, la situation présente pourrait bien faire croire que la diplomatie chinoise est une nouvelle politique étrangère américaine qui s'avèrerait probablement meilleure que l'ancienne et non pire en tout cas.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Nourrir ceux qui ont faim

Les nouvelles de la famine qui règne actuellement dans le monde et les prédictions selon lesquelles une famine massive bien pire encore aura lieu au cours des prochaines années, est navrante.

Je suis une ménagère. Que puis-je faire au sujet de la famine mondiale? Je puis, évidemment, prendre certaines mesures pratiques à la maison comme, par exemple, ne pas accumuler ou gaspiller la nourriture; je peux soutenir financièrement les organismes de secours qui apportent leur aide aux régions atteintes.

En outre, je peux faire bien davantage. Je peux prier — humblement et avec compréhension — et inclure le monde entier dans mes prières. Je peux commencer par me détourner du spectacle humain de la pénurie et me tourner de tout mon cœur en pensée vers Dieu, la Vérité et l'Amour divins, pour percevoir les faits spirituels de Sa création; car Il a créé tout ce qui existe, et «voici, cela était très bon».

N'est-ce pas ainsi que Christ Jésus a agi, face à plus de cinq mille personnes qui avaient faim, alors qu'il ne disposait que de cinq pains et deux poissons? La Bible le décrit comme «levant les yeux vers le ciel.» Il se détourna du tableau humain selon lequel il n'y avait pas moyen de nourrir ces gens avec cinq pains et deux poissons, et il se tourna vers Dieu, l'Esprit divin, la seule substance réelle et la seule abondance. La foule fut nourrie.

Se détourner de la matière vers l'Esprit, ce n'est pas négliger le problème humain que pose la famine, et ce n'est pas non plus déclarer que cette situation n'a pas besoin d'être guérie. Pas du tout! Ce que cela implique c'est qu'en reconnaissant la suprématie de l'Esprit, la Vie, la même qui semble régner la pénurie — et nous pouvons faire cela avec compréhension et conviction — nous verrons que même la famine peut être éliminée. Ceci est dû au fait que puisque l'existence est mentale, nous ne vivons que dans la conscience, et toute guérison qui s'effectue doit s'accomplir dans la conscience. Nous pouvons faire confiance à l'omnipotence de l'Amour divin qui annulera toute prétendue limitation imposée à l'homme.

J'ai appris, en tant qu'étudiante de la Science Chrétienne, que je puis savoir et affirmer quotidiennement

pour le monde entier, qu'en réalité Dieu est Tout, et je puis savoir sans défaillance que Son royaume — Son économie — est spirituel et tout harmonieux, et qu'il est ici même à l'instant présent, englobant Son univers dans l'amour. Dieu, le seul créateur, qui maintient Sa création, y compris l'homme, gouverne l'économie divine. Nous pouvons nous réjouir de l'intégralité, de la logique, de l'ordre, de la justice, de la stabilité, de la vitalité, de l'activité, de l'intelligence, de l'abondance et de la toute inclusivité de l'économie divine.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit que «les mortels se hâtent d'appréhender que la Vie est Dieu, le bien, et que le mal n'a en réalité ni place ni pouvoir dans l'économie, soit humaine, soit divine.» Dans nos prières, nous pouvons vigoureusement refuser d'accorder aucun pouvoir à toute prétention de manque de substance ou d'amour, se présentant sous forme de déséquilibre, de surpopulation, d'apathie, de manque de coopération, d'ignorance, de cupidité, d'orgueil, et ainsi de suite, car ils ne font pas partie de l'économie divine. Dieu est en effet à même de redresser tous les aspects de n'importe quelle condition de pénurie se manifestant dans l'existence ou la conscience humaine.

Nous n'avons pas besoin de savoir précisément, pour que nos prières soient efficaces, de quelle manière le monde va trouver réponse à ses besoins. Mais nous pouvons tous savoir que l'amour de Dieu est irrésistible et tout-puissant! Nous pouvons avoir une confiance ferme dans le fait que la sagesse infinie de l'Amour conduit les nations du monde vers des solutions pratiques et nécessaires. Le résultat d'une telle prière peut aider à nourrir ceux qui ont faim.

* Gen. 1:3; * Matth. 14:19; * Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 327.

* Christian Science prononce: "kristien" "salence".

La traduction française de l'œuvre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Die Hungrigen speisen

Die Nachrichten über Hungersnöte in der heutigen Welt und die Voraussage noch schlimmerer in den nächsten paar Jahren sind beunruhigend.

Ich bin eine Hausfrau. Was kann ich gegen die Hungersnot in der Welt tun? Natürlich kann ich hier zu Hause praktische Schritte unternehmen, indem ich z. B. keine Lebensmittel horte oder verschwende; ich kann die Wohlfahrtsorganisationen finanziell unterstützen, die den von Hungersnöten geplagten Ländern helfen.

Ich kann aber noch viel mehr tun. Ich kann beten — demütig und verständig — und die ganze Welt in meine Gebete einschließen. Ich kann damit beginnen, indem ich mich von dem menschlichen Bild des Mangels abwende und meine Gedanken von ganzem Herzen auf Gott, die göttliche Wahrheit und Liebe, richte, damit Er mir die geistigen Tatsachen Seiner Schöpfung zeigen möge, denn Er hat alles gemacht, was gemacht ist, und «leho, es war sehr gut».

Tat nicht Christus Jesus dasselbe, als er sich mehr als fünftausend hungrigen Menschen gegenüberstand und nur fünf Brote und zwei Fische hatte? Die Bibel sagt, er «sah auf den Himmel». Er wandte sich von dem menschlichen Bild ab, das behauptete, es sei unmöglich, die Menschen mit nur fünf Broten und zwei Fischen zu sättigen, und er richtete seinen Blick auf Gott, den göttlichen Geist, die einzig wirkliche Substanz, und dort sah er reiche Fülle. Die Menschen wurden gespeist.

Wenn wir uns von der Materie dem Geist zuwenden, so heißt das nicht, daß wir das menschliche Problem der Hungersnot außer acht lassen oder damit sagen, dieser Zustand bedürfte keiner Heilung. Nicht im geringsten! Es bedeutet vielmehr, wenn wir die Herrschaft des Geistes, des Lebens, gerade dort anerkennen, wo Mangel zu herrschen scheint — und wir können dies mit Verständnis und Überzeugung tun — werden wir feststellen, daß sogar Hungersnöte überwunden werden können. Dem ist so, weil das Dasein mental ist; wir leben nur im Bewußtsein; und jede Heilung, die vollbracht wird, muß im Bewußtsein vor sich gehen. Wir können darauf vertrauen, daß die Allmacht der göttlichen Liebe jede dem Menschen auferlegte vermeintliche Begrenzung vernichtet.

Als Christliche Wissenschaftlerin habe ich gelernt, daß ich täglich für die ganze Welt immer daran denken und behaupten kann, daß in Wirklich-

keit Gott Alles ist, und ich kann unerschütterlich daran festhalten, daß Sein Reich — Sein Haushalt — geistig und allharmonisch ist, und Er ist eben jetzt gegenwärtig und umfängt Sein Universum mit Liebe. Der göttliche Haushalt wird von Gott geordnet, dem einzigen Schöpfer, der seine Schöpfung, einschließlich des Menschen, erhält. Wir können uns der Vollkommenheit, Beständigkeit, Ordnung, Gerechtigkeit, Stabilität, Lebenskraft, Aktivität, Intelligenz, der reichen Fülle und Allumfassendheit des Haushalts Gottes erfreuen.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft*, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: „Die Sterblichen allen der Erkenntnis entgegen, daß Leben Gott, das Gute, ist und daß das Böse in Wirklichkeit weder im menschlichen noch im göttlichen Haushalt Raum oder Macht hat.“ Wir können in unserem Gebet jedem Anspruch von Mangel an Substanz oder Liebe, der sich als Unausgewogenheit, Überbevölkerung, Ungleichgültigkeit, mangelnde Bereitschaft zur Zusammenarbeit, Unwissenheit, Habgier, Stolz usw. zeigt, energisch jede Macht absprechen, denn diese gehören nicht in Gottes Haushalt. Gott kann in der Tat jeden Zustand des Mangels in allen seinen Aspekten im menschlichen Bewußtsein oder in der menschlichen Erfahrung beseitigen.

Um wirksam zu beten, brauchen wir nicht genau zu wissen, wie die Bedürfnisse der Welt gestillt werden. Aber wir können alle daran festhalten, daß Gottes Liebe unwiderstehlich und allmächtig ist! Wir können fest darauf vertrauen, daß die unendliche Weisheit der Liebe die Völker der Welt zu praktischen und notwendigen Lösungen führen wird. Das Ergebnis solchen Gebets kann dazu beitragen, die Hungrigen zu speisen.

* 1. Mose 1:31; * Matthäus 14:19; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 327.

* Christian Science, spricht: "kristien" "salence".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

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Early morning in the Swiss village of Rigi, Kaltbad

Celebration with trumpets



"Ceremonial Procession": Indian chamba rumal, silk thread on cotton embroidery

This careful, comical, spirited piece of embroidery is a rumal or romal, a cloth used in India either as a headress or as a handkerchief (literally a face-wiper). For centuries such things were national and international merchandise, much as plastics and panaceas are now.

The rumal shown here, a charming mixture of stolidity and vivacity, celebrates some great event, some happy ending or new beginning.

It is a feminine view of a masculine occasion. The distaff influence is hinted at both in the floral border and in details of the main drawing — the high waist of the leading drummer, for example, and the bouffant skirt of the second trumpeter. Both figures suggest a girl's vision.

Other details indicate that the hand which designed the picture was not the one which held the needle. Consider the little central

flagbearer dressed in vertical stripes: part of his flagstaff is missing. Probably the rod was drawn complete on the cotton fabric; but when the dutiful seamstress embroidered the hero's hat, the thread covered up a portion of the flagstaff and she did not notice. So his pennon is gravely understaffed. No wonder that, of the three flags, this is the one most nearly in a flap.

Why has this small marcher so large a fist? Like the leading trumpeter, who is blessed with two left hands, the flagbearer has carelessly mislaid his right arm — understandable in so disarming a context.

The picture's humor happily withstands all niggling criticism. What if the horses are strangely tailed, or if the second musician, uplifted by the beauty of his own music, is floating above the earth? The third flagbearer, equally uplifted, is literally walking

on air. Is he about to step onto the horse's rump, or is he just stepping off it, backward? The mounted kettledrummer, like his more stately English counterpart in Her Majesty's Household Cavalry, is a pleasure to watch. See how this eager thumper rides poised to strike a glorious double bang!

What sort of music rings or blares from the serpentine horn? What is the smallest horseman brandishing in his right hand? Why is his left hand so elegantly arranged? Speculation is lost in the movement of the design and the occasion. If the drawing is unconventional, it is also rather magical.

Not all rumals were as decorative as this sample (many were plain or checked): but the embroidered ones must have brought joy to their countless fortunate owners. This one still brings joy.

Neil Miller

Again Susannah

Pushing open the door, she had come — uninvited — into the room.

"Susannah —" I began, not pleased.

Encountered early in the morning on her own doorstep, she had looked, for her, remarkably spruce. A clean yellow jersey under corduroy overalls; hair brushed smooth as a little silk cap; and a scrubbed face shining with blameless intentions. "Hi!" she had cried, as if only that moment issued into a universe.

Now, hours later, she had familiarly deteriorated.

"Susannah! You know you're supposed to knock!"

Standing there by the door — battered survivor of untold trials — she hurriedly asked something I couldn't quite catch.

"Would I like what?"

"To kiss me," she repeated, evasively looking off at her little dot. This little dot exists somewhere in the air just beyond one's shoulder. By now I've mastered an earlier inclination to turn, sharply, and find it myself.

"No, I certainly wouldn't!" I said. Instantly, and predictably, she went still. This is something she can do: piteously — in the face of a brutal rebuff — shrinking into her fragile cage of bones. Her chin sank; she ceased to breathe.

Annoyed, I said, "Oh, all right —" For her powers of prolonging a drummed-up drama are all too formidable.

At close range, her face was a mess: unendearingly smeared with tears, dirt, and

the peanut butter she presently seems to exist on. Under it all, she looked touchingly exhausted.

Selecting a bit of cheek, I planted a kiss. The other cheek, turned, was also kissed. "And now, Susie —"

But magically she had regained her normal size. Also, an air of glittering good cheer.

"I'm a good girl, aren't I, aren't I?" she cried. It sounded like a phrase rehearsed for a cantata.

Enough being enough, I said, "See that door!"

"At once she was wary. Then inspired: 'Would you like me to kiss you?'"

"What I'd like," I said, "is to have you go out, close the door after you, and never, never come in again without first knocking."

She had lifted her face: I lowered mine. A sticky kiss, lingeringly bestowed: first on one cheek, then the other.

We drew apart, regarding each other.

"Is it a secret?" She spoke in the voice reserved for secrets.

"Almost asked, 'What?' but instead said, 'Yes.'"

She nodded, looking pleased. And without another word left.

Outside, on the pavement, a tiny little boy was dragging behind him on a string a wooden duck.

"Hullo," I said as one does automatically on this childrened street.

Lifting huge fringed eyes, he spoke faintly.

"Because he hasn't any name."

"Of course he has!" And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

The fringed lids fell; so did his chin. He seemed to sink, irrevocably, into a bottomless slinkiness.

Then faintly, faintly, he again spoke. This time, bending closer, I caught a word. "Orglum," it sounded like.

"Orglum?" I repeated. Surely not!

He remained perfectly still, without pulse or breath.

"His name is Orglum," I firmly announced, and added for good measure, "just remember that everybody in the world has a name. Every single person, whoever he is."

Momentarily I was touched by this simple

fact. Not one human being on earth named!

She was looking astonished.

"I'm talking about people. And you're talking about a duck!"

course — "to forestall the man can rely with certainty, and where familiar rigamarole."

Another wisp of sound was uttered. "Yes, Orglum?" I asked, bending closer.

"My duck," he was murmuring.

"What about your duck?" And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

"I see! Has he a name?"

"Mary," he confided. And I asked the little boy, "What is your name?"

When eventually he moved off, I heard him say, "I'm talking about people. And you're talking about a duck!"

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Statue of Artemis

Hands cannot touch you where you move,
Swathed in dreams of deer in stride,
Apollon to answer you — all to prove
The age that shaped you never died.

For now along your marble ways
Ancient lines of light must ring
and flow at the touch of our musing eyes.

In Attic hush, the bright limbs sing.
Godfrey John

Honors list

The visitor was inspecting our library with indulgent eye. "And who," she inquired, "is the author of this book?"

"I murmured that I really hadn't one — only a short list of favorites."

"Ah," she said, "and what are the distinguished services that gets them on your honors list?"

I evaded that one with a laugh; but after he had gone, I found myself thinking that the answer might have been, I began with Homer, who is certainly on my list. I read him in the Greek, but though I enjoy the grand simplicity of his verse, it is only occasionally that I encounter a beauty that moves me. What captivates me most in him is his poise in a grim world. A world of conflict in which the issues are largely at the disposal of capricious Olympians, on whom a man can rely with certainty, and where his future holds little or no promise of happiness. Yet Homer is never despondent.

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The Monitor's religious article

Feeding the hungry

The news of famine present in the world today, and the prediction of even worse mass hunger for the next few years is distressing.

I am a housewife. What can I do about world famine? Of course, I can take such practical steps here at home as not hoarding or wasting food; I can contribute financially to relief agencies who are aiding in famine-stricken areas.

In addition I can do much more. I can pray — humbly and understandingly — and include the whole world in my prayers. I can start by turning away from the human scene of lack, and turn my thought wholeheartedly to God, divine Truth and Love, for the spiritual facts of His creation; for He made everything that was made, and "behold, it was very good."

Isn't this what Christ Jesus did when he was faced with more than five thousand hungry people and only five loaves and two fishes? The Bible describes him as "looking up to heaven." He looked away from the human picture which said there was no way that five loaves and two fishes could possibly satisfy the people, and he looked to God, divine Spirit, the only real substance, and there he saw abundance. The people were fed.

Looking away from matter to Spirit is not neglecting the human problem of famine, nor is it saying that this condition doesn't need to be healed. Not at all! What it is saying is that by acknowledging the supremacy of Spirit, Life, right here where lack seems to be — and we can do this with understanding and conviction — we will find that even famine can be overcome. This is because existence is mental; we live only in consciousness; and whatever healing is accomplished must be done in consciousness. We can trust the omnipotence of divine Love to annul every supposed limitation placed on man.

As a student of Christian Science, I have learned that I can know and affirm daily for all the world that in reality God is All, and I can know unwaveringly that His kingdom — His economy — is spiritual and all harmonious, and He is here right now, embracing His universe in love. The divine economy is regulated by God, the only creator, who maintains His creation, including man. We

can rejoice in the completeness, consistency, order, justice, stability, vitality, activity, intelligence, abundance, and all-inclusiveness of God's economy.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes that "mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy." In our prayer we can vigorously deny power to every claim of lack of substance or love appearing as imbalance, overpopulation, apathy, uncooperativeness, ignorance, greed, pride, and so forth, for they are no part of God's economy. God is indeed adequate to correct in every aspect any condition of lack in human consciousness or experience.

In order to pray effectively we need not know precisely how the world's supply will be met. But we can all know that God's love is irresistible and all-powerful! We can steadfastly trust Love's infinite wisdom to lead the nations of the world to practical and necessary solutions. The result of such prayer can help to feed the hungry.

*Genesis 1:31; **Matthew 14:19; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 327.

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DAILY BIBLE VERSE

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Matthew 5:5, 6

Eric Forbes-Boyd

OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

Two views on a view of war

A recent cover of Newsweek magazine showed a Vietnamese woman holding a wounded (perhaps dead) baby in her arms. In journalistic terms it was an obvious choice. How could an editor argue against it? Here, with maximum impact, was the "story" for western eyes of how a futile war rattlely ended. Thus it was even a moral statement as well as a shocker, or so the claim would go.

Why then did it leave a viewer feeling not only

distressed over the scene itself but over this use of it as well? Alexander Cockburn, writing in the Village Voice, quoted a picture editor who suspected the money the woman clutched in one hand: "That's the cash the photographer gave her to let him take the picture." But, even if true, this, finally, is not the ethical point.

Mr. Cockburn may have located the viewer's uneasiness with another quote, obtained this time from the photographer Richard Avedon, who said of the cover: "It was a popular truth, full of clichés, and it will be one of the poster images that will last."

It is this sense of perfect packaging that seems to disturb, as if a war had been given its "image" by a superior advertising agency, rather like an Easter Seal campaign. A couple of years ago the supreme American impulse was to declare the war at an end and forget it. Does this photograph signify that the latest urge is to sum up Indo-China as a historical catastrophe, give it a limited run at American guilt-and-sentimentality—and then forget it?

The suffering we feel, confronted by pictures like this, is a little too easy. It lets both ex-hawks and doves consider themselves justified ("This never would have happened if they had listened to me...") while experiencing a reassuring sense of their own compassion. And who could help weeping?

Not long afterwards photographs by David Hume Kennerly, the official White House photographer, began to appear in American papers, showing more wounded children as well as an almost too handsome

portrait of a Cambodian husband comforting his wife in the emergency room of a Phnom Penh hospital.

Those who favor such photographs can argue that the camera is only reporting the verifiable atrocity of war and that, in fact, it is performing a public service to submit the evidence to our consciences. Would Vietnamese orphans be adopted unless their monstrous plight were made so graphic? Do not such scenes act as deterrents against future wars?

The case is persuasive. Those who may suspect an element of voyeurism here—the profoundly ambiguous fascination that collects people at the scene of an automobile accident—will be hard put to prove it, and feel nasty trying to. Those who turn away because some unbearable invasion of privacy seems to have taken place will merely appear squeamish, perhaps even to themselves.

But there still remains that feeling of being had, of being set up by people who know their business a little too well and collaborate a little too skillfully with their audience at giving it what it cannot resist. The case against the war-poster photograph is not that it goes too far but that it doesn't go far enough. Instead of making us think about Vietnam it lets us off the hook, in our explosion of feeling.

If only history could be resolved like the final dissolve shot in a film, the poignant fadeout that sends its viewers, emotionally purged, into the streets, back to their own lives. But Vietnam is our life, or part of it, and we can't get free that simply.

Erwin D. Canham

Open season on Kissinger

It is open season on Henry Kissinger.

The issue ought to be not whether the American Secretary of State has made mistakes—who hasn't?—but whether he can learn from them.

In a broader sense, the issue is whether the American Government can learn from its mistakes.

President Ford, Secretary Kissinger, the American military leadership, many in Congress, and the American reputation in the world are all caught in the same trap.

It would not help to make a sacrificial victim of any one of them. The handiest is the Secretary of State, since he has been involved in the efforts at peacemaking in the Middle East and Indo-China, and both are now failures.

As regards the Middle East, perhaps Dr. Kissinger put too much reliance on personal shuttle diplomacy. Perhaps that is one of the lessons he may have learned: that to stake his reputation and that of the American Government behind him on an effort which had high probability of failure was too great a risk. But it is hard to blame the Secretary of State too severely for trying. You cannot win every time.

The next time around, perhaps a different technique will be more prudent. To learn the limits of personal diplomacy may be very helpful to Dr. Kissinger in the future. He is a very intelligent man and one of the marks of intelligence is to learn. One of the best teachers is the mistake.

Dr. Kissinger's intelligence and his other powerful personal qualities led him to a role never before occupied by an American foreign minister. The State Department became too much a one-man show. Morale suffered. But also so powerful an intellect and so skilled a diplomatic operator helped to strengthen the department.

The Secretary's successes could not fail to build up a great euphoria, a massive self-confidence, which can always be dangerous to anyone. If the public image of him as a superman entered his own thinking, it could not help doing harm. But here again, Dr. Kissinger can learn and benefit.

It would be a great pity for the American Government to lose the Kissinger talents. Chastened, less forcefully self-confident, there is a great deal he can continue to do, and the signs are that he intends to do so. His retirement, well-earned, should come on a happier note than the present.

Reports from Washington suggest that President Ford is listening to other voices as well as that of Dr. Kissinger in the formulation



'Hey Jerry... it's a good thing we've got you.'

of foreign policy. That, too, is helpful as it does not cross wires. In essence, required is healthy internal conflict, letting them fight it out within the state, presenting the President with genuine options.

Perhaps the experience of Henry Kissinger is like the experience of the American in these difficult years. Victory in Vietnam after vast effort, a tremendous assistance to stricken nations over a decade or more, continuing dizzy growth, economic expansion abroad, the dollar, the conquest of space and other events produced a national infallibility.

This misleading state of mind led to the shattered by the Nixon crisis and the tragedy. The United States is well below the ceilings, and meanwhile to exercise the possibility of being wrong, to do not need to accept old and new weapons systems.

Second, if another summit, that closing the European Security Conference, is also to be held this summer, as the Russians desire, there must be no violation in Portugal of the basic principle of the conference that neither East nor West will attempt to upset the status quo on the other side. If that misfortune were to occur, Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, would have had the

Richard L. Strout

Will the overfed feed the underfed?

Whatever happened to the world food crisis we were all talking about a few months ago? The answer is, it's still there, there are more mouths to feed, the potential danger is greater.

One thing has changed, though. For the first time in history a lot of people are thinking globally. And two ideas have emerged. Although nobody knows just how to solve the problem, the existence of the problem is now universally recognized, which is a first step. And the second, it is now widely felt that the hungry countries must solve their own problem.

Yes, the hungry countries. Only they can achieve a better balance between food and population. In the long run the charity of the richer countries will not meet the problem. Their charity and their technical assistance is indispensable for a while. "But the main responsibility," says Eric M. Ojala, assistant director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization at Rome in the keynote address at the recent National Farm Institute conference in Iowa, "rests with the govern-

ments of the developing countries concerned."

Here is the essence of the world food equation. One-third of mankind is overfed; 16 percent of mankind (400 to 600 million) are regularly hungry and never far from starvation; the bulk, maybe a little more than half, live on a rather monotonous cereal or root-based diet.

Are things getting better? No, they aren't. Not so far as most experts can see, anyway, though most of them don't want to be alarmed. The reason is population growth.

Here, too, the complications are complex but the basic issue is relatively simple: the well-fed nations, the "have" nations, the developed nations, have lower population growth rates than the poor, the have-not, the developing countries.

Expressed statistically, the roughly four billion people on earth add annually around 90 to 100 million human numbers, equivalent to four Canadians. Some people say that larger crops can feed that increase; a lot of people are dubious—not indefinitely anyway. Seven-eighths of the new world numbers are added in

the have-not, hungry countries. That's the rub: the calculation of FAO is that the average population increase rate of the developing countries is around 2.4 percent (which may fall to 2.2 percent by 2000) while the developed countries' annual increase is around 0.9 percent (perhaps 0.6 percent by 2000).

Bad weather threw a scare round the world in the past year and the alarming thing is the precarious nature of the global food-population balance now existing. The great food reserve stocks of the United States have been sold and eaten. The world food reserves are about the lowest in history. For the first time in modern times the precarious hunger balance of a large part of humanity depends on the vagaries of the weather. Bad weather equals starvation.

The hopeful thing is that the undeveloped nations can grow more food. The soil is there and with proper organization, fertilizer, credit, improved seeds, insecticides and the like, it will vastly increase food output. All it needs is a social revolution! For the disparity of wealth within the hungry nations is often greater than in the developed countries. There

is a big gap, of course, between Nelson Rockefeller and the black tenant of Mississippi, but in absolute terms the average gap between the money lender and the starving loin-clothed peasant in Asia, multiplied half a billion times, is vastly greater.

Some of these thoughts were expressed in the cautious speech of Mr. Ojala last month in Des Moines, Iowa. He noted that if lower prices cause American farmers to cut crop acreage it could be a disaster for the world. And he observed, colorlessly, that "so far in the 1970s these (developing) countries are losing ground, and per capita production in many is lower than it was 15 years ago."

So what happened to the world hunger problem? Why, it's right there. Maybe something will be done; maybe not. If nothing is done, Mr. Ojala sees a gross cereal deficit by 1985 in the developing countries of around 100 million tons a year, worth \$15-\$20 billion, three times their gross imports in 1969-71.

"It is impossible to foresee the developing countries themselves being able to pay for such imports," he adds quietly.

Charles W. Yost

How the bear sees the eagle

The thermometer of detente in Moscow, despite recent touches of fever, still reads peace to normal. Detente with the West, particularly the United States, continues to be the policy of the Soviet Government. Its spokesmen take pains to emphasize that that policy is, as they say, "irreversible."

What do they mean by detente? Not, as some Americans have imprudently imagined, that U.S. and Soviet foreign policies have merged. What has happened is that they have intersected at certain mutually convenient points, and at those intersections cooperation can be expected. To suppose that it can be expected everywhere would be to ensure disappointment and disillusionment. On the other hand, if one does not expect too much, there continue to be solid grounds for encouragement.

The central fact of detente is the common conviction that war between East and West must at all costs be avoided. It is recognition of this fact which should be irreversible. Russians appreciate frank talk, as long as it is in a friendly spirit, as long as they are not blamed for everything that goes wrong but blame is shared. It is quite possible to warn them that Americans perceive today several serious hazards to detente which both sides must handle with greatest care. Russians will for their part indicate other hazards of which Americans are less keenly conscious.

The Russians are pleased with the Vietnamese strategic arms decisions which place a ceiling on numbers of missile launchers and MIRVs and which legalize the equality they have long sought. Americans also express satisfaction at the establishment of ceilings, but point out that the ceilings are much too high, that if the SALT II agreements are to be approved by Congress, there must be an unequivocal commitment at this summer's summit promptly to negotiate reductions well below the ceilings, and meanwhile to exercise restraint in the deployment by both sides of old and new weapons systems.

Second, if another summit, that closing the European Security Conference, is also to be held this summer, as the Russians desire, there must be no violation in Portugal of the basic principle of the conference that neither East nor West will attempt to upset the status quo on the other side. If that misfortune were to occur, Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, would have had the

rare distinction of blocking a broad series of international agreements which Leonid Brezhnev has been ardently pursuing for several years.

The present situation in the Middle East is so complex as to deserve a separate article. It may be said, however, that, while the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are now agreed that the Geneva Conference should be reconvened, probably in May or June, and that the mandates of the United Nations forces in Sinai and the Golan Heights must be renewed, there remains great uncertainty about representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and about the conduct of the conference in such a way as to avoid polemics and obtain constructive results.

There seems no disposition on either side to allow the sudden collapse of American clients in Indo-China to interrupt detente, though the Russians should be aware that U.S. sensitivities and resentment on this account must not be exacerbated or given new grounds.

The Kremlin's unhappiness at congressional overloading and sinking of the trade agreement should not, despite its public assertions of indifference, be underestimated. Though sufficient credits to support trade in the immediate future are available, Moscow will expect the administration and the Congress to take some remedial action this year, and will be inclined to judge U.S. sincerity about detente by whether or not it does so.

There have for months been rumors, abroad and at home, about Mr. Brezhnev's falling health, a consequent impending succession struggle, and its possible effect on detente. When questioned on this score, Soviet officials reply firmly that Brezhnev is not seriously ill, that no change in leadership is impending and that in any case, since detente is supported throughout the Politburo, a change at the top would not affect it significantly.

They also add, with considerable persistence, that there is more uncertainty about future political leadership in the U.S. than in the Soviet Union and that, if detente is to survive, it must live with and outlive such uncertainties.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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There'll always be an England, Scotland, Wales

By Francis Renny

The Duchy of Cornwall, in England's southwest corner, has all of 380-thousand inhabitants. Remote from London, wildly picturesque and much loved by artists and writers, it once spoke its own Celtic language, akin to Welsh. Today it lives off an all-too-brief summer tourist season.

Yet recently a group of Cornishmen sought to revive the old tin-miners' parliament, or Stannary, and to claim independence from Westminster. Cuba and Cambodia actually sent diplomatic observers, but London ignored the event.

Cornwall was only the latest part of a rapidly disuniting Kingdom to jump on the bandwagon and mini-nationalism. Far out in front is the Isle of Man (population 60-thousand), which governs itself in every respect except for Defence and Foreign Relations—even issuing its own currency bills, passports and postage stamps. Its unique parliamentary system—the Tynwald—has been operating since time immemorial.

The Isle of Man survives because it has never been big enough to be worth England's suppressing. Wales was less lucky; so was Ireland, and finally Scotland. All were subjected to the English by military force at some point, and when granted representation received it in a parliament meeting in London.

Southern Ireland was the first to break away. At the same time Northern Ireland was granted its own provincial legislature, and although this is temporarily in abeyance because of the current disorders, most Englishmen would be relieved to see Ulster minding its own business again.

What surprises the English is to find the Scots and the Welsh demanding an equal measure of self-government. Weren't they happy as part of Great Britain? Couldn't they come into England any time they wanted and enjoy the same housing, education, employment and social services as the native-born English? Did they really want passport controls and customs barriers along the Severn and the Tweed? Besides, they aren't economically viable on their own!

The reply of the Welsh and Scots is that they are tired of coming to England for work: they want to work back home. But it must be a home governed from Edinburgh or Cardiff—not London. There must be Scottish and Welsh Parliaments, passing their own laws. Hastily the major British parties have agreed to some form of "devolution."

It is all part of the worldwide revolt against bigger and bigger government. Many nationalists resent the surrender of further powers from London to the faraway Common Market in Brussels. Their demands also reflect the waning prestige of London, the crumbling capital of a lost Empire.

But mini-nationalisms reflect still more the magic of the word OIL. Both Scotland and Wales have promising oil reserves off-shore, and although most of the equipment, capital and skill going into them is actually American, the nationalists are determined that the output shall be treated as Scottish and Welsh oil—not British (which to them means English). This, they say, is the answer to the claim that neither country is economically viable.

The Pled Cymru (or "Party of Wales"—perversely pronounced Pled Cymry) is the more romantic of the two, closely bound up with the history, landscape and language of Wales. Its leader, the bardic Gwynfor Evans, stresses the preservation of community, family and the simple life. His opposite number in the Scottish National Party, Billy Wolfe, is much concerned to play down the folksy image of kilts and bagpipes and Bannockburn. He personally takes a Presbyterian and bourgeois view of life ("We must get away from class warfare"), but some of his followers are Marxists. In common, they resent London's cultural supremacy, and its neglect of Scotland's obsolete cities and industries.

It is easy to exaggerate the nationalist achievement. Between them at the last elections they got only 3.5 percent of the United Kingdom poll: 30 percent of that for Scotland (yielding 11 seats out of the 71) and 11 percent of that for Wales (yielding 3 seats out of the 36 in the principality). Perhaps to have won any seats at all revealed the staleness and negligence of the established Labour and Conservative parties. In England, too, there was evidence of disillusion with them, though not enough to get the single Cornish Nationalist candidate elected.

The awful example of Northern Ireland must prompt the question whether a self-governing Wales or Scotland could do any better. Could they attract enough first-class talent, and avoid becoming intolerant backwaters, tempting to foreign subversion? But for the time being it must be admitted that the nationalists have brought a refreshing element of youth, romance and passion into British politics, without (so far) invoking violence.

Malaysia: a success story

By Bernard Rubin

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
One of the developing world's most fascinating success stories has been taking place almost unnoticed in Malaysia.

In 1948 the Malay peninsula had had all the makings of another Vietnam. [In June of that year Malayan Communists began to murder European planters, tin miners, and Chinese Kuomintang members. Captured documents showed that they planned to declare a Communist Republic of Malaya in August. But Britain reacted energetically and for the next 12 years the insurgents were gradually worn down by British, Malayan, and Commonwealth forces. They were denied food supplies and thousands of villagers who might have provided them with succor were resettled beyond their grasp.]

The architect of victory was General Sir Gerald Templer who directed an unrelenting campaign against the guerrillas from 1952 to 1954.

In 1958 Sir Gerald was asked how Britain managed to defeat a Communist insurrection in Malaya when America was enmeshed in Vietnam with little prospect of victory.

"[The British had been in Malaya since the 1870s," he replied. "During our time there we built up a local civil service with an increasing number of Asians."

"But after... Dien Bien Phu the French walked out and left to all intents and purposes an administrative desert in Vietnam...."

"The reason I stress this is that you cannot win these sort of wars with bullets. You can only win the people over in my opinion—to use that nauseating phrase I think I invented—by capturing their hearts and minds."

[Sir Gerald noted that the British had complete civil and military rule in Malaya. "The Americans," he said, "when they sent their missions to Vietnam, had no administrative power, nor do they have today...."]

Since independence in 1957 and the defeat of the Communists in 1960, Malaysia's leaders have maintained a working democracy by setting realistic goals, keeping a steady pace for agricultural and industrial development, and above all, by working toward a finely gauged balance of interests between the two major ethnic groups—the Malays and the Chinese, who respectively represent 45 per-

cent and 35 percent of the country's 11 million people. (Indians, Pakistanis, and the tribal people of East Malaysia account for the rest.)

Rich in tin, iron ore, and timber, and potentially a promising source of oil, Malaysia has become a favorite source of supply to the energy-hungry industrial giants.

But fundamental to the country's political and economic progress is the relationship between the Malays and the Chinese. If political stability is to be assured in this part of Southeast Asia, the government's goal of all citizens considering themselves Malaysians first and foremost has to be achieved.

The objective is not easy to attain when the primary ethnic peoples differ so in work, language spoken in the home, and principal locations.

The Malays are largely rural and agricultural. They are Muslims. Religious freedom is guaranteed, but officially, Islam is the state religion. Control of the central government in Kuala Lumpur is in Malay hands.

The Chinese are by and large urbanized people who control most of the commerce, industry, and professions. Most of the cities have a Chinese flavor. Contrasts between the generally easygoing Malay peasants and the super-hard-working Chinese tend to make the Malay leadership uneasy about possibilities for shifts in political dominance.

Average Malays also feel this concern and their suspicions stimulate deep-rooted emotions. In 1969 the peace was briefly but violently broken by race riots, which triggered a period of rule by decree.

On the hopeful side, responsible and reasonable leaders have emerged from both the Chinese and Malay communities who are placing the national interests ahead of ethnic distinctions.

The Malays have produced, since independence, a sizable cadre of administrators and managers who are sincerely democratic as a group and eager to sponsor any plan that furthers moderation and national harmony.

Recognizing the Chinese prowess in all technological areas, however, Malay leaders also desire to bring their own rural people into full-fledged 20th century endeavors.

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